FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KULIKOV, JARUZELSKI VISIT 'SUMMER-84' EXERCISES

LD311818 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] As has already been reported, the planned allied command and staff exercises involving field communications and code-named "Summer-84" are in progress in north-western Poland. They are are under the command of the Polish minister of national defense.

The operational staff participating in the exercise, have been visited by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the National Defense Committee. Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, also visited the Exercises.

The "Summer-84" exercises -- a test of the training and organizational capabilities of higher commands and staffs -- are at the same time a practical example of the fraternal armies' cooperation. They serve well an improvement in the combat efficiency of the Polish People's Army, the defense strength of the socialist coalition and the consolidation of the fraternal armies' comradeship-in-arms.

General Jaruzelski also listened to the operational decisions adopted by the commanders taking part in the exercises. He observed the work of the staff and the command and communications systems and radioelectronic combat. General Jaruzelski expressed recognition for those taking part in the exercises for their operational efficiency, high operational capabilities, and ability to make correct decisions on the contemporary battlefield.

2-DAY ENERGY SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN HUNGARY

LD311227 Budapest MTI in English 1041 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 31 (MTI) -- Today a two-day symposium on efficient energy management opened in Balatonfured with participants from 12 countries, lectures were given by Petr Neporozhniy, Soviet minister of electric power development and electrification, on the efficient use of coal reserves, and by Czeslaw Piotrowszki, Polish minister of mining and power industry, on prospects of international cooperation in coalmining.

USSR, PPR, Ministers Speak

LD312235 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 31 May 84

[Summary] "A CEMA session on the supervision and management of energy use has begun in Balatonfured. The first lecture on the subject was given by Petr Neporozhniy, Soviet minister of power and electrification. Gyula Horvath, our correspondent, first sums up the main thoughts of the lecture and those voiced at the consultation, and then asks the competent authorities about the Hungarian situation":

[Horvath] "With the participation of delegates from 14 countries, an energetics consultation began in Balatonfured today. Since mankind's energy supply is one of the principal problems of today, there was an understandable interest in the lecture given by the Soviet minister of power and electrification. He said that in his country the largest reserves are of coal, and more and more places are transforming to produce energy from coal at the place of mining which is then transferred by electric cables.

"Speaking about nuclear energy he stated that before the year 2000 an appropriate balance between the two types of nuclear power stations must be created. In other words, alongside the traditional nuclear power stations using 235 uranian, in the future power stations will be built in which 238 uranian can be used -- this has been wasted until now and therefore serious reserves have accumulated.

"With regard to the CEMA countries, the Soviet minister also dealt with the advantages of a unified energy system which in peak times, even if capacity for variation is necessary, can attempt to provide energy for every CEMA country.

"Czeslaw Piotrowski, Polish minister of mining, said the prime energy source in his country is coal. Polish anthracite and lignite mining, which employes 420,000 people, has now again become strong and this year coal exports are expected to exceed 40 million metric tons, which means that the partners can rely on the Polish coal."

During the conference interval today I asked Dr Istvan Tamassy, director general of the Coal Mining Coordination Center, about Hungarian coal supplies.

[Tamassy] "Hungary, too, has good coal reserves expected to last for 200 years. Hungary has some 7.2 billion metric tons of reserves, of which about 4.5 billion metric tons can be mined economically. In order to keep up with times, however, Hungarian mining also has to improve its technological level, to provide the appropriate manpower level and to build new mines. In respect of the Lias Program, the reconstruction of the Pecs and Komlo mines is to begin, but near these mines at Mazadel we have found a coal reserve similar in size to the Komlo mine. In north Hungary we hope to begin the building of a new mine at Dubicsany, and also the Ajka 2 mine. Unfortunately the sulfur content of Hungarian coal is high and desulfurization must be carried out to protect the environment."

OPREA RECEIVES FOREIGN COOPERATIVE DELEGATIONS

AU301857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/5/1984 -- On Wednesday, May 30, Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea received the heads of the delegations participating in the meeting of the chairmen of the Cooperative Central Unions and Councils of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen and Yugoslavia, which was held in Bucharest on May 29 and 30.

Aspects were approached of the expansion and diversification of the relations of collaboration among the cooperative organizations of the respective countries. During the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and comradely collaboration, experience was exchanged on questions related to the impact of technical-scientific progress on the development of cooperation, the planning and organization of purchases of agricultural products and raw materials, collaboration with handicraft cooperatives and other fields of cooperative activity. Further more, aspects were discussed of collaboration among the cooperative organizations attending the meeting.

A declaration was adopted which is for the safeguarding and maintenance of peace, the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the development of interstate collaboration in the interest of peace and stability.

SOFIA CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIES MEETING

Zhivkov Gives Dinner

AU302103 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner on 30 May at the Boyana Residence for the participants in the meeting of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the communist and workers' parties from the socialist countries. Comrades Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Georgi Atanasov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov, as well as Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, attended.

The dinner took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

RCP's Radu Meets Zhivkov

AU302109 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Sofia, AGERPRES 30/5/1984 -- Warm comradely greetings and best wishes of good health and success in his activity as well as wishes of welfare and happiness for the friendly Bulgarian people were conveyed to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, on behalf of RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, by the RCP representative to the Sofia meeting of secretaries of Central Committees of communist and workers' parties in some socialist countries, Ion Radu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Keenly thanking for the message, Todor Zhivkov requested that wishes of good health and success in his activity be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of prosperity and happiness to the brotherly Romanian people.

The messages were exchanged during the reception by Todor Zhivkov of the chief delegates of the communist and workers' parties that attended the Sofia meeting. [sentence as received]

MSZMP Delegation Departs

LD311801 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 31 (MTI) -- A HSWP delegation, headed by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left on Thursday Sofia where it attended a session of Central Committee secretaries in charge of party organizational issues of the communist and workers parties of socialist countries.

The Hungarian delegation was seen off at the airport by Georgi Atanasov, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and secretary of the Central Committee and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee.

ROMANIAN CDE ENVOY: SURMOUNT BLOC SUSPICIONS

AU301855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Stockholm AGERPRES 30/5/1984 -- Taking the floor during the plenary meeting of the Stockholm conference, the Romanian chief delegate showed that, considering the current extremely dangerous course of the situation in Europe, there was no other option than that of political action, of dialogue and negotiations aimed at reaching accords apt to bring that situation back to the path of detente, understanding and disarmament. Since maintaining and consolidating peace and security in Europe is the joint responsibility of all the European states, he pointed out, the Stockholm conference is the forum which should work, by taking substantive measures, for the implementation of that target of utmost significance for all the people on the continent. That is why, the conference could not shun that responsibility, waiting for more favourable and international climate; on the contrary, it should make its own contribution to the building of such a climate, now when its concrete contribution is more necessary than ever before.

Showing that in order to ensure its success, the conference should strictly observe the rules and norms covenanted, according to which all the 35 countries participate in its proceedings as sovereign and independent states, in conditions of equality and outside military alliances, the speaker emphasized that it was only through such an approach that suspicions and distrust, characteristic of the relations between military blocs, could be surmounted.

In that spirit, the Romanian representative underscored the need for an undelayed passage to negotiations on the package of proposals set forth, and for the creation, to that end, of a suitable working framework, as tangible results could be obtained during the conference only through like negotiations, which should proceed in a constructive spirit of mutual understanding.

Enlarging upon the provisions of the document of his country presented to the conference, the Romanian chief delegate highlighted the particular significance of the proposal on the establishment of security zones along national borders, with reduced armed forces, weapons and military exercises. The creation of like zones, where neither manoeuvres, nor military exercises of troops and arms concentrations are to take place, would significantly bear on building up the states' confidence and security, to lessening the threat of military confrontation, he added.

The significance was also highlighted of Romania's proposal on the conclusion of an all-European treaty, apt to further strengthen the duty of the states assumed under the United Nations Charter to renounce the use or threat of force in their relations. The conclusion of supplemental understandings to consolidate that principle, the Romanian representative concluded, should be accompanied by a parallel action aimed at ensuring the exclusively peaceful settlement of all interstate differences.

PPR ENVOY: FUSE POLITICAL, TECHNICAL MEASURES

LD311237 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 31 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 31 May -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries an exclusive statement by head of the Polish delegation to the Conference on Security and Confidence Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe in Stockholm Wlodzimierz Konarski given to the daily's special correspondent. In a reference to his speech at the conference Ambassador Konarski said:

"Our today's statement stressed the necessity to take up discussion on issues of basic significance for European security. These issues are included in proposals put forward by socialist states. We call them political-military measures.

"A number of delegations still insist on discussing exclusively technical and military issues. We do not reject such a discussion but we want to carry it on parallel to the other one to obtain results which are a combination of both types of measures. Only such a combination may significantly influence the state of European security. It would be a good thing if an agreement on this issue was reached still at this round of negotiations," Ambassador Konarski said.

SUPERPOWERS ARM BEHIND DEMAGOGIC SLOGANS

AU281525 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Tirana, May 28 (ATA) -- In order to legalize the continuation of the deployment of the nuclear missiles in the "allied" countries in Europe, the two imperialist superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are presenting their "arguments". Washington justifies its plan with the "elimination of the danger that the Soviet missiles present to it and the allies", whereas Moscow justifies its actions under the pretext that "the Soviet Union cannot remain unprotected in face of hundreds NATO nuclear missiles". These "arguments" of the two superpowers aim at deceiving the public opinion, laying the blame to each other for the continuous armaments.

Trying to pose as if they are working for peace, Washington and Moscow do not hesitate to make even demagogic clamourous proposals. Hence, Reagan proposed recently "the reduction and limitation of the chemical weapons", whereas Gromyko "the demilitarisation of the seas and oceans".

Behind such demagogic slogans, the deployment of the missiles by both parties is continuing in Europe.

The stationing of the nuclear missiles in Europe brings nothing but great dangers to our Continent, to the freedom and independence of its peoples.

ALIA ADDRESSES STUDENTS AT TIRANA UNIVERSITY

AU311845 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, today met cadres, students, and activists of Tirana University who had been invited by the rectorate and the party committee of the university. This warm meeting was opened by Prof Osman Kraja, rector of Tirana University, who informed Comrade Ramiz Alia on the overall educational and scientific work carried out at the university, as well as on the achievements and objectives in the educational and research fields.

Comrade Ramiz Alia addressed those present amidst ovations for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. He conveyed to them greetings in the name of the AWP Central Committee and the personal greetings of the beloved leader of the party and of the people, Comrade Enver Hoxha. Expressing his appreciation for the contribution of the university, he pointed out that it is the major training center for the new people's intelligentsia. After speaking about some problems pertaining to the international situation and stressing the absolute need to continually raise vigilance and mobilization at work, Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt on some important tasks confronting our higher schools, that they may increasingly better respond to current demands.

He stressed the need to work more persistently, and for a greater spirit of militancy. Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt in detail on the quality of work at the university, on the modernization of the Marxist-Leninist fulcrum of the university, the closer links needed between learning, work, and life to raise the standard of the students' independent work and to stimulate theoretical thinking. Comrade Ramiz Alia also spoke about the elevation of the standard and effectiveness of scientific work at the university, and the constant qualification of cadres. Later he dwelt on the role of party organizations and communists at the university, urging that they further raise their leadership work, their militant spirit, as well as the need for a more qualified effort on the part of the youth organizations and the students themselves in achieving even higher results in learning and in their independent scientific research activity.

In conclusion, Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed his belief that the cadres and students will improve their efforts in all directions and wished them new successes in this jubilee year of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation.

STRUGGLE AGAINST ALIEN INFLUENCES CONTINUES

AU261622 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 4 Apr 84, pp 26-35

[Muharrem Xhafa article: "On the Further Deepening of the Ideological Struggle Against Alien Manifestations and Influences"]

[Excerpts] The Eighth AWP Congress stressed once again clearly that the ideological struggle against alien manifestations and influences and for the communist education of the working people assumes particular importance under present conditions, in which we are building and defending socialism relying entirely on our own efforts and when the overall and savage pressure of the capitalist bourgeois and revisionist world in our country has been strongly intensified.

While we are drawing up the balance sheet of achievements in the jubilee year of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution, what shines above everything else is the magnificence of our party's achievement in creating our new man, endowed with communist ideals.

But our new man does not live in an isolated world. He cannot be conceived as having been shaped once and for all. In the conditions of the existence of the class struggle in all fields, both inside and outside the country, it is natural that even among our own people, particularly among those who are less mature, we should come across vestiges and stains of the old society and even influences of the bourgeois and revisionist society. These old and "new" vestiges and stains are being kept alive, nurtured, and stimulated by the internal and external enemies, who consider these to be their most powerful allies in the struggle against socialism. The preservation of these vestiges of alie ideologies in the consciousness of our people is also aided by the current standard of our economic development, by our being in the transitory stage between capitalism and communism in which that abundance of material goods has not yet been created which would constitute an adequate basis for the transition to the communist distribution of material and spiritual goods; that is, to distribution according to need, and not according to the work done.

Under these conditions, the struggle against the vestiges and influences of alien ideologies constitutes, in fact, the broadest and most comprehensive front of the class struggle. We encounter these vestiges and influences at work, in schools, in the Army, in the street, and in the family. We see them manifested among elderly and adult people, but also among younger people, in various forms and dimensions.

In the socialist society, everyone has a definite obligation. Some will work in factories or in offices, others underground or in the fields, herding livestock on top of mountains or serving in a remote military unit under difficult conditions. And each is required to carry out the task set by society in a ready manner and with a high degree of consciousness.

In this context, the movement initiated by the youth to live and work wherever the country needs them assumes particular importance. Thousands of young men and women from Tirana, Durres, Elbasan, Diber, Fier, Berat, Lushnje, and Vlore have gone to work in the most difficult sectors -- in the oil industry, mining, the metallurgical industry, agriculture, and so forth. The party instructs that careful and constant activity must be carried out with all those young men and women who are still waiting to find "a cozy corner." Avoiding haphazard and campaign-type work, the district party committees and the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania should adopt comprehensive measures and work with each young person to include them in the work for the construction of socialism.

Another category of people whom the party organizations and their instruments must deal with earnestly includes those who are employed, but whose attitude toward work and the common socialist property is incorrect, beginning with absenteeism to watch a soccer match and up to negligent misappropriation of common property.

Another aspect of ideological work lies in raising the consciousness of the communists and of the masses in determined struggle against favoritism and unhealthy interventions and friendships.

Naturally, this problem is not being raised here for the first time. Through its entire life the party has adopted an irreconcilable stand against manifestations of this kind and has opposed them. Recently, too, on the basis of a letter by the AWP Central Committee, a broad and fruitful discussion was carried out on these questions. However, because these manifestations are not subjected to constant attacks everywhere, they do tend to rear their heads from time to time. That is why the party has drawn attention to the fact that the struggle against favoritism and unhealthy friendships must be constantly on the offensive, considering it to be an important aspect of class struggle and of great influence for the communist education of our new man.

The struggle against religion and backward customs is currently also of great ideopolitical and social importance.

The victories in this field of the ideological revolution are considerable and of a historic nature. Our people's regime has considered the question of religious belief to be a question for the individual, a matter of each person's consciousness. And our people themselves, by their own free will, without any imposition, decided the attitude to be adopted toward religion and religious institutions. Socialist Albania is the only atheist country in the world. A number of old customs, particularly those denigrating the personality of women and young girls and preventing their emancipation from proceeding at the pace that the emancipation of society as a whole is proceeding, have also been dealt severe blows by the will of the people and on their initiative.

These and a number of other achievements are genuinely of great value, but the problem cannot be considered to be definitively resolved. Opinions expressed from time to time by communists and cadres, according to whom "no one cares about religion anymore" or who, when confronted with concrete manifestations of a return to old days, consider them to be "small matters which do not harm society," are mistaken. As a result of such superficial judgments, some party and social organizations are waging the struggle against religion and backward customs in a sporadic manner, thus encouraging some people, mostly aged, to return to celebrating some religious festivities and rites, circumcising their sons, visiting former "holy shrines," prohibiting marriages between young people of different former religious backgrounds, and so forth.

Such manifestations, to a greater or lesser extent, exist in all districts, particularly in villages and remote mountainous areas; therefore, all party committees must analyze the work done in a critical manner and open up new horizons of work to basic party organizations, as well as to every communist and working person, about the tasks confronting them at the current stage in the struggle against backward customs and religious beliefs.

The creation of correct revolutionary concepts about the way of life is another important aspect of the party's propaganda. Under the influence of great socioeconomic transformations, the comprehensive development of rural and urban areas, and the transformations in the consciousness of people, new concepts have been implanted in people concerning the way of life and its constant improvement. However, some contradictions are still being observed between the elevation of the material well-being of people, on the one hand, and the way of life, which has lagged behind. This contradiction is based on a number of outdated concepts and practices which are still being preserved in some families, particularly in the hilly and mountainous areas.

The deepening of the ideological struggle against alien manifestations, be they of a conservative or liberal nature, requires a further elevation of the standard of educational work and a constant improvement in the style and method of work of the party organs and basic organizations.

ZHIVKOV VISITS MOSCOW, AWARDS SOVIET LEADERS

For Soviet reportage on the official visit of Todor Zhivkov to Moscow, his meetings, award presentation to K.U. Chernenko, and reports on the Bulgarian National Exhibition in Moscow, see the Eastern Europe section of the 1 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MLADENOV, VELAYATI VIEW RELATIONS, WORLD EVENTS

AU301851 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 May 84 p 2

[Text] On 28 May in Sofia official talks began between Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, and Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The two ministers discussed a broad range of issues representing mutual interest.

They presented the positions of their governments on the present international situation, characterized by great aggravation, and the reasons for this situation. The policy of confrontation and hegemony conducted by the aggressive imperialist forces was pointed out as the reason for this exceptionally complex situation and tension in various regions of the world.

During their talks the ministers condemned the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, as well as other weapons of mass destruction, imposed by the aforementioned aggressive forces. They pointed out that this arms race jeopardizes peace on the planet and the existence of mankind.

Minister Petur Mladenov briefed Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati on the principled and constructive peace policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the numerous and concrete proposals of the Warsaw Pact states on protecting world peace, preventing a new world war, and not allowing a change in the balance of powers.

Dwelling in detail on the peace-loving, principled course conducted by Bulgaria, Minister Petur Mladenov more concretely briefed the guest on the policy of good-neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation, which our country conducts in the Balkans. He briefed the Iranian foreign minister on the idea of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, as well as on his proposal to conclude bilateral agreements between the Balkan countries, which will include a code on good-neighborly relations.

Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati evaluated highly the idea on creating nuclear-free zones, pointing out that this is a way to prevent nuclear danger, achieve disarmament, and construct a peaceful world.

The two ministers discussed the situation which has been created in the Persian Gulf. They pointed out the danger in the plans of American imperialism to directly intervene in the region. Each side presented the position of its government on the Irani-Iraqi war, which has been going on for almost 4 years.

The ministers reviewed the situation in the Middle East. They condemned the dangerous policy conducted by Israel. They expressed support for the just struggle of the people of Palestine, and of their irrevocable rights, including the right to their own independent state. The capitulation plans of the Camp David accord type and the so-called Reagan plan, were condemned.

The racist regime of Pretoria was categorically denounced at the talks. The ministers expressed unreserved support for the policy of the struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization.

Reviewing the situation in Latin America, Minister Petur Mladenov and Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati expressed full support for Nicaragua, which is the target of aggressive designs, and also expressed support for the struggle conducted by the people of El Salvador.

During the talks, which are taking place in a businesslike, frank, and constructive atmosphere, it was noted that the positions of the two countries on many of the reviewed issues are close or identical.

The meeting was attended by Akhmad Yusefi Tehrani [name as published], charge d'affaires at the Iranian Embassy in Sofia.

TODOROV, MLADENOV RECEIVE FRG BUNDESTAG MEMBERS

AU311913 Sofia BTA in English 1820 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 31 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-West German relations are undergoing a normal, positive development. This statement was confirmed by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov at their meetings with West German parliamentarists of the FRG Bundestag CDU/CSU faction on a visit to this country. But, as the leader of the Bulgarian deplomacy pointed out, they could have developed more actively were it not for the negative influence of the aggravated international situation. Concern was expressed by both parties to the talks, but alarm prevailed in the Bulgarian assessment. There were differences in the opinions as to the reasons which led to the present dangerous situation and to the roads to be followed in future.

A road towards lasting peace can be found only through joint efforts, Mr Petur Mladenov said. Agreements can be reached only on the basis of equal rights and security, he stressed.

Mr Stanko Todorov, Mr Volker Ruee, deputy chairman of the CDU faction and Mr Hans Klein, spokesman on foreign policy issues of the CDU/CSU faction concentrated their attention on the role of the parliaments for the preservation of peace, for promoting bilateral relations in all spheres of life.

SANDINIST FRONT WORKING GROUP VISITS 28-31 MAY

AU312021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] From 28 to 31 May a working group of the Sandinist Front for the National Liberation of Nicaragua led by (Arnaldo Rusia), deputy head of the Front's International Department, visited Bulgaria. The Nicaraguan guests were received by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev and had talks with Konstantin Atanasov, first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department, and other responsible officials of the same department. At the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on the international activity of the BCP and the activity of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation. Opinions on some topical international issues and the struggle of the peoples in various part of the world against imperialism and for freedom, independence, democracy, and social progress were also exchanged.

STOICHKOV ON INCREASED NIGERIAN COOPERATION

AU302112 Sofia BTA in English 1908 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 30 (BTA) -- Mr Grigor Stoichkov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, minister of construction and town planning, returned from Lagos. There he attended an inter-sessional meeting of the co-chairmen of the Bulgaro-Nigerian Commission for Economic, and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

Mr Grigor Stoichkov has been received by the Nigerian head of state, Major-General Muhammad Buhari, president of the Supreme Military Council and commander-in-chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces. He was delivered a message to him from Mr Todor Zhivkov. In his reply the Nigerian leader thanked for the message and also for the aid Bulgaria has been rendering Nigeria in her difficult moments, expressing the wish for further development of the friendly ties between the two peoples.

Upon arrival Mr Stoichkov told a B.T.A. reporter: "With the Nigerian minister of planning, Mr Michael Adigun, we discussed questions concerning the further promotion of ties between the two countries. Bulgaria has proposed the expansion of cooperation in agriculture, construction and designing, in electrification and water-supplying of the rural regions and other areas. Our initiative will be discussed by the leaders of the various ministries and decisions will be made at the session of the commission due to be held here in September. With the minister of the new Nigerian capital Abuja we discussed the opportunities for the participation of Bulgarian designing and building organizations in the accelerated development of Nigeria. In a conversation with the minister of national education there were discussed questions pertaining to the training of Nigerian students in Bulgaria and to Bulgarian readers' lecturing in the educational establishments of Nigeria."

INVOLVEMENT IN ARMS SMUGGLING REBUTTED

AU311432 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 31 May 84

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sofia, May 31 (BTA) -- Prompted by the allegations of certain Danish journalists on Bulgaria's implication of international arms smuggling, today's ANTENI weekly reads: "After the so-called 'Bulgarian trail' in the papal attempt and international terrorism, we have been recently witnessing a 'variant two' in the longest and most malicious campaign against Bulgaria -- a 'Bulgarian connection' in the arms and drug smuggling.'

ANTENI ironically defines the writings of Britain's TIMES and OBSERVER newspapers as a 'real criminal puzzle'. 'The described is like in any unpretentious criminal novel. But it does pretend to be authentic although some of the particulars in it are really puzzling. For instance, there are neither Bulgarian signatures nor Bulgarian seals on the facsimiles of the documents on the dealings concerned, published in the British newspapers. You do not have to be too observant to establish this ANTENI reprints the OBSERVER facsimiles.

The weekly reads that "one can take as a mere coincidence the fact that the investigations of dealings done somehwere 'between 1978 and 1980' are seeing the light of the day at this particular moment. It can as well be a question of a variant which is not at all incidental, but let us not go too far in suspecting.

In their article the Bulgarian journalists Aston Rubin and Lyubomir Orlinov emphasize that the propaganda shows and the desperate efforts to push forward the anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist campaign are becoming ever more unbecoming and pitiful.

'But this does nit mean that they do not seriously undermine the normal well-intended relations among states and among people. Even in the most serious thing one can find the comic', the authors say and wind up. 'From all these stories we get the feeling that some people are really sorry that there was no Bulgarian intelligence and a KGB at the time of the attempt on Abraham Lincoln. We (?are ready) to bet that they would have been suspected of the assassination of the great American president.'

The ANTENI commentary is illustrated with an extensive documentary record from the Western press about the implication of the U.S. CIA's agents, of intelligence and subversive services of other Western states in the international arms smuggling affair.

ZHIVKOV AMNESTY BILL BEFORE ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU291916 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 29 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, has put forward a bill on amnesty now discussed at the National Assembly session which opened here today.

The State Council has put forward the proposal to give amnesty to those who have been imprisoned for crimes which present a relatively low grade of social danger on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. These are crimes which are punished with up to three years of imprisonment when they are perpetrated with malia [as received] afterthought, and with up to five when they are perpetrated through negligence.

Provisions are also made to give an opportunity to Bulgarian citizens who have left this country without a corresponding permission to return on their own accord if they have become aware of the mistake they have made.

The proposal for amnesty is an expression not only of the belief in the good in man but also of the confidence in our creative abilities. It will once again show the stability of the socio-political and economic order in Bulgaria, its ability to develop on the basis of the growing socialist conscientiousness of the citizens, said people's representative Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

He pointed out that amnesty holds out a hand to those Bulgarians which illegally remain outside the country. Everyone who returns will find worthy conditions for work and a peaceful life.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV IN PRAGUE FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD312132 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, arrived in Prague today. He will hold talks with Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, on the further advancement of bilateral economic relations.

MEETINGS WITH HUNGARIAN TU DELEGATION CONTINUE

LD311919 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] The meeting of the secretariats of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions continued in Bratislava today. Present at the meeting were: Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions; and Gaspar Sandor, Presidium member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, and Lajos Mehes, its general secretary.

The two sides informed each other about the contribution of trade unions in the implementation of the resolutions of the highest party and state bodies of Czechoslovakia and Hungary. They also assessed the development of relations of trade union, state, and economic bodies; the increased participation of working people in management; and the improvement of protection of interests and needs of individual groups of the working people.

The representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions and of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions approved a protocol on the main directions of development of mutual cooperation in the future.

Gaspar Delegation Departs

LD312236 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] A delegation of the National Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions led by Sandor Gaspar, its chairman and Politburo member of the MSZMP Central Committee, ended its official friendly visit in Czechoslovakia and left for Hungary. At the meeting in Bratislava, the representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions approved a protocol about the main directions of development of mutual cooperation in the next period.

KEMPNY RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION 31 MAY

LD311311 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council, today in Prague received the official delegation of the National Assembly of the Kampuchean People's Republic led by Chea Sim, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for Construction and Defense. Comrade Kempny stressed the heroic fight of the Kampuchean people against the Pol Pot regime and the successes achieved in the 5 years since the victory of the revolution. He also explained the principles of the federative establishment in Czechoslovakia and acquainted the guests with the role of the Czech National Council in our political system.

The head of the Kampuchean delegation praised the development of mutual contacts with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, and other fraternal socialist countries whose internationalist assistance contributed to the reconstruction of Kampuchea. He emphasized that Kampuchea linked the construction of the country with its defense because the remnants of Pol Pot's gangs, supported by U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism, endeavored to violate the construction effort. Chea Sim also talked about the work of the Kampuchean National Assembly.

Comrade Josef Kempny gave a festive dinner in honor of the delegation of the Kampuchean National Assembly in Prague today.

DPRK PRESIDENT TO VISIT IN NEXT FEW DAYS

LD301654 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the president of the Republic and of the federal government, a party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will arrive in Czechoslovakia for an official friendly visit in the next few days. The delegation will be led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Visit Previewed

LD311132 Prague CTK in English 1035 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 31 (CTK) -- "We fully support the Korean people in their efforts at peaceful unification of Korea without foreign interference, and consider the demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the southern part of the country, where at least 40,000 U.S. soldiers are deployed, as fully justified," today's RUDE PRAVO said on the forthcoming visit of the Korean party and state delegation to Czechoslovakia.

The paper described the visit of the Korean delegation, led by General Secretary of the Korean Party of Labour and President Kim Il-song, as one of the milestones in Czechoslovak-Korean relations. It will be an opportunity for evaluating cooperation since the 1973 visit of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak in Pyongyang.

In connection with the Korean foreign policy, RUDE PRAVO pointed out that the Korean Government expressed its support for the efforts of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries to maintain peace and security in Europe and the world, and avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The Korean Government also supported the counter-measures adopted by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the GDR in response to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear first strike weapons in Western Europe. Despite a great geographical distance, Czechoslovakia and Korea are guided by one idea -- to participate in creating a world without wars, a world of cooperation among nations, RUDE PRAVO said.

The paper pointed to numerous Korean achievements and stressed that Czechoslovakia is interested in developing economic, scientific and technological cooperation in harmony with the economic needs of the two countries.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER JOHANES VISITS CYPRUS

For coverage of the visit to Cyprus by Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes, including his talks with President Kiprianou and Foreign Ministry Director General Mavrommatis, see the Cyprus section of the 30 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FUELS MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON REASONS FOR REGULATION

LD312158 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 31 May 84

[Interview with Jaroslav Hradil from the Federal Ministry of Fuels and Power by unidentified announcer in Prague, date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The summer is beginning, and one could say that it is a period least demanding on the consumption of fuels and energy. Yet the supply of electrical energy is again being regulated. Jaroslav Hradil from the Federal Ministry of Fuels and Power is in the studio to explain the reasons for these measures.

[Hradil] There are a number of reasons. Some are known and have been going on for some time -- delay in the building of nuclear power stations as well as not enough water in our dams. There is another reason, however, and that is increased consumption. In the first quarter of this year, 5 percent more electricity was used than in the same period last year. It is true that more goods were also produced, but we have to think about winter already. If consumption were to go on at this rate, we would not be capable of forming sufficient stocks of coal at our power stations. In April we also succeeded in reducing consumption thanks to the regulation grade seven among other things, and so in May we again tried grade six. Behavior relaxed again and consumption went up to an unendurable level. Up to today we have used about 1 million kwh over the forecast amount.

[Announcer] This is a logical reason for the renewed regulation, but how can the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session's task of reducing the consumption of energy in the national economy by 1 million metric tons of measurable fuel be fulfilled in the given situation?

[Hradil] From the statistics of the results of the checks by the state energy inspectorate, it follows that proven shortcomings in the management of fuels and energy occur in every second enterprise checked. This means that tens of thousands of tons of fuel are wasted annually in these organizations, which is why the leading workers of enterprises must give their maximum attention. In the final analysis it is one of the most important tasks which should be reflected upon in the more progressive tasks of the plan and its fulfillment, just as the 10th party Central Committee session appealed.

STROUGAL AWARDS ORDER OF REPUBLIC TO SABOLCIK

LD311933 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, in Hrzan Palace in Prague today presented to Michal Sabolcik, minister-chairman of the Federal Price Office, the Order of Republic on his 60th birthday. The high state award was conferred on him by the president of the Republic for years-long political, public, and economic work. Comrade Lubomir Strougal praised the selfless work of Michal Sabolcik in important political and economic offices, his contribution to the construction of socialism, and delivered to him a congratulatory letters from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic.

Present at the festive act were: Peter Colotka, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy federal premier; Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee; and other representatives. Comrade Alois Indra, Presidium member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, also congratulated Comrade Michal Sabolcik in Prague today.

FISCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH MEXICAN PRESIDENT

LD311845 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1821 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Mexico City, 31 May (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, was received for a friendly talk on Thursday by President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado at his residence "Los Pinos" in Mexico City. Oskar Fischer conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, and affirmed the invitation to President de la Madrid to pay a state visit to the GDR. The Mexican head of state reciprocated the greetings cordially and accepted the invitation.

Miguel de la Madrid welcomed the positive development of bilateral relations, whose further development received decisive impulses through Erich Honecker's state visit to Mexico in September 1981. The traditionally good relations and mutually beneficial cooperation have a sound foundation in the far-reaching agreement concerning the interests of Mexico and the GDR on today's vital central questions, above all the safeguarding of peace.

Both politicians agreed that especially in the present tense situation in the world, great importance attaches to the fight for the preservation of peace. Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer praised in this connection the latest peace appeal by four continents, which also carries the Mexican president's signature. Oskar Fischer likewise affirmed the GDR's support for the efforts by Mexico and the other member states of the Contadora Group for a political solution to the conflict situation in Central America. The GDR agreed with Mexico that the conflicts in that region would have to be solved without external intervention by the states and peoples concerned through negotiations. Oskar Fischer will end his official visit to Mexico this afternoon.

HAGER, AUSTRIAN MINISTER MEET IN BERLIN

LD311854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1621 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 31 May (ADN) -- The development of relations between the GDR and Austria on the basis of peaceful coexistence is an important contribution to securing peace in Europe. This was stressed by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Austria's Minister for Science and Research Dr Heinz Fischer, who is also deputy chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria, in a talk in Berlin on Thursday. Both politicians paid tribute to the high level of cultural-scientific and scientific-technological relations between the two countries.

The meeting was also attended by the Austrian ambassador in the GDR, Dr Hlemuth Strasser, the minister of higher education and vocational training, Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, and the deputy head of the Central Committee Science Department, Edwin Schwertner.

ETHIOPIAN LEADER CONFERS WITH RAUCHFUSS

LD311337 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1137 GMT 31 May 84

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 31 May (ADN) -- Possibilities for the further development of economic relations between the GDR and Ethiopia were the focus today of a friendly talk between Ethiopian head of state, Mengistu Haile Mariam, and deputy chairman of the GDR Council Of Ministers, Wolfgang Rauchfuss.

The chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) and of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) stressed during the meeting that there are good prospects for the future development of relations between the GDR and Ethiopia, prospects that arise from the agreement between the two states on the important political issues of the times.

In cordial words, Ethiopia's head of state paid tribute to the comprehensive support of the GDR for the socioeconomic development of his country, which was expressed in particular in the joint construction of important industrial sites such as the Mugher cement factory and the textile combine of Kombolcha. The GDR was thus making a noticeable contribution to the creation of the groundwork of the gradual formation of an independent industrial base in Ethiopia.

Mengistu Haile Mariam informed the guest about the achievements to date of the Ethiopian revolution and the targets contained in the draft 10-year plan for the further economic and social development of the country, the intensive preparation for the founding congress of the Ethiopian workers' party and the 10th anniversary of the revolution.

Wolfgang Rauchfuss reported on the results and tasks arising from the Eighth Session of the SED Central Committee and on the achievements and initiatives of the workers of the GDR, which made possible the continuation of the path of the unity of economic and social policy even under more difficult international conditions. He affirmed the solidarity of the GDR with the Ethiopian people and all peoples which have taken a socialist path of development.

EAST BERLIN COVERAGE OF SEVENTH SEW CONFERENCE

For East Berlin reportage on the Seventh SEW Congress held in West Berlin 25-27 May, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 1 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KIM IL-SONG, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT, TOURS

Honecker's Banquet Speech

SK311555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Berlin, May 30 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, arranged a grand banquet today in honour of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and made a speech.

He warmly welcomed once again respected Comrade Kim Il-song visiting the GDR and said:

We welcome you as an envoy of the class brothers of Korea who established firm friendship and long-standing military fraternity with us.

Our people praise you, Comrade Kim Il-song as an outstanding fighter for the national and social liberation of the Korean people, as a staunch fighter against the imperialist policy of aggression and confrontation and for the preservation and strengthening of peace.

Your fresh visit to the German Democratic Republic was an event of greatest importance for the relations between our parties, states and peoples.

Your visit clearly shows the internationalist relations between the communists and working people of the two countries and their sentiments of sincere friendship, mutual respect and support.

Your tour of our Republic and other fraternal states is contributing to strengthening really existing socialism.

The talks between us, too, are entirely in this spirit. The talks are reflecting our determination to do everything possible for preserving and safeguarding peace and to extend and deepen our relations in all fields. A treaty of friendship and cooperation which we will sign will also serve this end.

The great and impressive successes the DPRK working people have achieved in socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by you respected Comrade Kim Il-song are widely known among our people.

The U.S. military strategists blared that they would reduce the DPRK completely to ruins. But they had made a miscalculation. Precisely this is proven by the realities of the DPRK.

In recent years the Korean people realized the socialist industrialization of the country and built up a developed agriculture.

The fraternal Korean people are scoring success in the next endeavours for implementing the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan assignments for the development of the national economy.

The Workers' Party of Korea under the leadership of you respected Comrade Kim Il-song has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to prove once again the vitality of sceintific socialism.

Life is vibrating in all fields in the German Democratic Republic. The first worker-peasant socialist state that appeared in the land of Germany will celebrate its 35th birthday in the near future.

This will enable our working people to be fully proud of the already achieved successes and encourage them to devote their all to the prosperity of the socialist country.

The line for prosperity of the people which was adopted at the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany is being thoroughly implemented. Steady growth of economy this year, too, furnishes proof of this. The validity of the policy of pushing forward the economic and social measures in parallel has been proved, and this gives impetus to the creative ingenuity of the working people.

Esteemed comrades, it is a fact that the most aggressive quarters of imperialism, above all the U.S., are further escalating their peace-endangering course of confrontation. An excessive arms buildup, above all in the nuclear field, unscrupulous attempts of interference in other countries' internal affairs and destabilization of inter-governmental relations in the world characterize this policy.

Everything must be done to prevent a new world war, this time a nuclear one, which would plunge the whole of mankind into the abyss.

After NATO started deploying U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe against the will of the peoples, thereby considerably aggravating the international situation and adding to the danger of nuclear war, it is now all the more necessary to step up the struggle for peace, arms control and disarmament.

In view of their history and their situation, the German Democratic Republic and Federal Republic of Germany shared a great responsibility for peace.

Never again must a war start from German soil. It is directly running counter to this obliging principle that the Federal Republic of Germany is being made a nuclear lauching pad of the U.S.A. by continued deployment of "Pershing-2" missiles.

Through talks on several occasions with the leading politicians of the FRG ruling and opposition parties, we explained the urgency and validity of the proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty member nations.

The consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is filling the peoples with hope in this critical stage of international developments. So the GDR is doing everything to strengthen the socialist community and its economic and defence potentials and consolidate its unity and cohesion. It has been and will be ready to go together with all those who see safeguarding peace and averting a nuclear inferno as the most important task of our time and act accordingly.

The DPRK in the east and the GDR in the west stand on the border line between socialism and capitalism in the front line of the struggle for peace. We highly estimate the support of dear Korean comrades to the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member nations for preserving peace and putting an end to arms race in Europe. Together with you we call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. We support you in your struggle for a peaceful and democratic reunification of the country without external interference.

We are siding with you, dear Korean comrades, in your struggle against the extension of an imperialist military alliance, including Japan and South Korea. The effective proposals of the DPRK, born by great responsibility for preserving and strengthening peace, were being commended worldwide as a constructive contribution to reducing tension in the Korean peninsula, to safeguarding peace in the region and, thus, all over the world.

We support the proposal made by the DPRK to hold tripartite talks between the DPRK, the U.S.A. and South Korea with the aim to make the 1953 Armistice Agreement a peace treaty between the DPRK and the U.S.A. and a non-aggression declaration between the DPRK and South Korea.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, dear Korean comrades and friends, cooperation between the peoples of our two countries is constantly strengthening in favour of peace and socialism. I believe that your current visit to our country will open a new stage in the development of our relations.

Comrade Erich Honecker proposed a toast to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

Kim Il-song's Banquet Speech

SK311051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Berlin May 30 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on May 30.

Follows the full text of his speech: Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, esteemed party and state leaders of the German Democratic Republic. Comrades and friends, it gives us a great pleasure that visiting the GDR amid an especially warm, friendly hospitality, we had a reunion with Comrade Erich Honecker, our close friend, after a long interval and shared an ardent feeling of amity with the brotherly people of the GDR.

Yesterday citizens of Berlin, despite the foul rainy weather, lined the route for many miles and enthusiastically welcomed us. This was an impressive scene that showed the traditional relations of friendship between the Korean people and the people of the GDR and a forceful demonstration of the indestructible militant solidarity between our two countries.

Allow us to express profound thanks to Comrade Erich Honecker, leading comrades of the party and state of the GDR and Berliners for the very warm, great hospitality accorded us.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to convey the militant greetings from our party Central Committee, the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Government and people of the GDR.

Geographically Korea and the GDR are far apart from each other, but they knitted the ties of comradely friendship a long time ago and have closely cooperated with each other.

A number of meaningful meetings and talks held between the leaders of our two countries were of great importance in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the GDR.

Particular mention should be made of the fact that in December 1977 Comrade Erich Honecker covered a long way to our country and expressed positive support to our people's revolutionary cause of socialist construction and national reunification and kindly invited us to visit the GDR.

I have always remembered his cordial invitation and have come to your country this time, carrying my friendly feelings towards the people of the GDR.

I am convinced that our current visit will contribute greatly to consolidating the bonds of friendship between our two parties, governments and peoples, to deepening our mutual confidence and our friendship and also to further expanding and developing our comradely cooperative relations.

Our current visit to your country is taking place in the significant year when your people will mark their auspicious holiday—the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

The people of the GDR seized power having freed themselves from the bondage of fascism, and under the correct leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, they successfully smashed the internal and external enemy's subversions and sabotages and firmly defended revolutionary gains and thereby solidly established an advanced socialist system in Germany. The industrious and talented people of the GDR, giving full play to their creative enthusiasm, rapidly developed all spheres of society embracing industry, agriculture, science and technology, and also radically improved the material and cultural welfare and greatly changed the looks of the nation.

The people of the GDR have achieved brilliant successes in socialist construction, and thus fully demonstrated the superiority of the socialist system and its invincible vitality and greatly contributed to markedly enhancing the international position of their country and strengthened the world's socialist forces.

The people of the GDR have held fast to the cause of socialism and made great achievements in political, economic, cultural and all other fields even under the difficult situation where they are confronted with imperialism. The Korean people heartily rejoice over this and warmly congratulate them.

Today the working class and all the rest of the people in the GDR, true to the decisions of the Tenth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, are making vigorous efforts to fulfil the current Five-Year National Economic Plan ahead of schedule and build an advanced socialist society.

We firmly believe that under the coherent leadership of esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker the entire working people of the GDR, who are closely united behind their party, will achieve fresh successes in the worthwhile effort for the building of an advanced socialist society.

We highly estimate the peace-loving policies purused by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the GDR Government to prevent another war on German soil and safeguard the peace and security of Europe and the world at large; we strongly support the meausures they have taken to counter the situation in which the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons of a new type has begun in West Germany and other West European countries.

The U.S. imperialists are not only aggravating tension in Europe by deploying new nuclear weapons, but also stepping up their manoeuverings of aggression and war in Asia.

In order to carry out their plan of aggression in Asia, the U.S. imperialists are in the final stage of their undisguised efforts to rig up the tripartite military alliance of the U.S., Japan and South Korea, which is a military alliance of the NATO type; and at the same time, they are reinforcing their armed forces of aggression and shipping large quantities of nuclear weapons and equipment into South Korea and elsehwere in the Far East and are carrying on one war exercise after another for aggression in that part of the world.

At the moment the situation in the Far East is extremely strained, and the danger of a war is ever growing particularly on the Korean peninsula.

While watching the enemy's war provocations with a sharp revolutionary vigilance in the light of the prevailing situation, the Korean people are actively expediting socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and making strenuous efforts to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The people of the GDR build socialism standing face to face with the enemy on the western outpost of socialism, so do the Korean people on the eastern outpost.

The Government of the GDR and its people always stand firmly by the Korean people for the common object of their struggles and class solidarity and actively support and encourage our people's revolutionary cause in various ways.

Your people rendered sincere assistance, both moral and material, to our people in the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War and postwar reconstruction and still support and encourage our people's just struggle for socialist construction and national reunification. Recently the Government of the GDR has expressed its positive support to our new tripartite talks proposal aimed at the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

We are grateful to the party, Government and people of the GDR for their sincere support and encouragement to the revolutionary cause of our people, and will never forget it.

The Korean people are proud that they have such an intimate class brother as you on the Continent of Europe. They treasure the relations of friendship and cooperation with the GDR. As in the past, so also in the future, they will not spare their efforts to strengthen the comradely friendship and solidarity between our two parties, governments and peoples and develop the friendly and cooperative relations on to a higher stage.

I am sure that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the GDR will continue to expand and develop through the common efforts of our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

Getting together with you intimate friends and sharing our inmost thoughts again in this fraternal country, our hearts are full of deep emotions and joys.

I firmly believe that our current visit to the GDR will bear a splendid fruit amid your warm welcome and hospitality, and would like to propose a toast:

To the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the GDR,

To the strengthening and development of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the prosperity of the GDR,

To the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement,

To world peace,

To the long life and good health of esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker,

To the health of leading comrades of the party and state of the GDR, and

To the health of comrades and friends present here.

Visit to Frankfurt Kreis

LD311248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0942 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Frankfurt/Oder, 31 May (ADN) -- On the third day of the official friendship visit by the DPRK party and state delegation, Kim Il-song was warmly welcomed in the kreis city of Seelow in Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk, along with Erich Honecker and other personages of the two fraternal states.

Together with the general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, were members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber; and Guenter Mittag, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and members of the Korean delegation.

In front of Seelow city hall, Kim Il-song and Erich Honecker and the other public figures were welcomed amid the applause of many citizens of the town by Jochen Hertwing, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Frankfurt/Oder SED Bezirk Executive Committee, and Helmut Wiese, current chairman of the bezik council, by George Vorpahl, first secretary of the SED Kreis Executive Committee, and Christian Rekow, chairman of the Seelow Kreis Council.

The Korean delegation then went to the Golzow producers' cooperative in order to learn about the development of socialist agriculture in the GDR. Later in the day, a visit is planned to the bezirk capital, Frankfurt/Oder.

In Eisenhuettenstadt, Kim Il-song and those accompanying him will visit the Eisenhuettenkombinat Ost [metallurgy combine] and will have talks with workers in this center of GDR metallurgy.

Arrival in Frankfurt/Oder

LD311404 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Frandfurt/Oder, 31 May (ADN) -- Tens of thousands of workers from Frankfurt/Oder gave an enthusiastic welcome today to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] and president of the DPRK, on their arrival in the bezirk capital. Crowds lined several kilometers of the street leading to the city center.

To tumultuous applause and demonstrations of affections, the party and government delegation led by Erich Honecker, together with Kim Il-song arrived at about 1300 on Republic Square. Cheers and long ovations filled the square in front of the City of Frankfurt Hotel, when the GDR and the DPRK leaders were welcomed by Major Fritz Krause and other public figures. With banners and flags, workers of the bezirk capital demonstrated their firm friendship and alliance with the KWP and the Korean people. Slogans in Korean and German such as "For fraternal cooperation between the SED and the KWP" and "GDR and DPRK closely allied in friendship" showed the friendly feelings for the Far Eastern socialist brotherland.

Luncheon Honors Kim Il-song

LD311617 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1413 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Frankfurt/Oder, 31 May (ADN) -- During a luncheon given on Thursday by the first secretary of the Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk Executive of the SED, Jochen Hertwig, Kim Il-song expressed his thanks for the very friendly reception in the bezirk and the city on the Oder-Neisse peace frontier. Still impressed by the visit to the LPG in Golzc just prior to the luncheon and the meetings with farmers, he said: I should like to express to the people and the leading comrades in the bezirk and the City of Frankfurt my sincere thanks for the cordial reception you have given us.

I am also grateful for the fact that I was able to visit the producer cooperative along with Comrade Erich Honecker, the same cooperative that I visited 28 years ago. Kim Il-song pronounced a toast to the SED and the achievements of socialism in the GDR.

Beforehand, Kang Song-san, member of the Politburo of the Workers' Party of Korea and DPRK premier, had paid tribute to the fraternal relations between the SED and the Korean Workers' Party, between both states and peoples.

Tour of Metallurgical Combine

LD311731 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Eisenhuettenstadt, 31 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song, together with the members of the Korean state and party delegation, had a warm and friendly meeting on Thursday afternoon with the working class during a visit to the Eisenhuettenkombinat Ost part of the Eisenhuettenstadt strip steel combine. In this metallurgical center of the GDR they were again warmly welcomed by tens of thousands of workers, skilled men and engineers, as well as by the residents of Eisenhuettenstadt.

During a tour of the production lines, Kim Il-song showed an interest in the development of the combine under the leadership of the party of the working class since his first visit in the year 1956. In friendly talks with work collectives of the pig-iron works, the cold rolling mill, and the new converter steel works, representatives of the 10,000 workers in the factory reported that, in the jubilee year of the GDR, they had achieved the highest output so far and want in this way to make their contribution to securing peace.

Sindermann, Guests Tour Berlin

LD010919 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0845 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN) -- The 4th day of the official friendship visit of the DPRK party and state delegation began Friday morning with a sightseeing tour of Berlin.

During the tour Kim Il-song and the members of the delegation, who were accompanied by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber, learned about urban planning and architectural development in the GDR capital. The route went via the Schoenhauser Allee, the Alexander Square, the Karl Marx Allee, and the Street of the Liberation into the new Marzahn residential district.

DISCUSSIONS ON EEC ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCORD

LD281353 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1126 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Brussels, May 28 (TANJUG) -- Representatives of the European commission and Hungary met informally a short time ago and discussed the possibility of concluding a general agreement on economic cooperation, it has been learned at the European Economic Community (EEC) headquarters here. The initiative for this meeting came from Hungary, it was added from the same circles.

This would be a first agreement of the kind with a member country of the COMECON. The Ten have showed a marked political interest in such negotiations and this is to explain concessions, too, offered to Hungary, it was claimed here.

For, the European commission has consented to considerably increase the number of its exports to be exempted in the future from the community's custom duties as well as to increase its annual import contingent. However, the Hungarian negotiators asked for much more: the most favoured nation clause and an identical treatment with the other GATT member countries.

These negotiations have been discontinued for the moment in expectation of an answer from Budapest. At the same time, Brussels thinks that the Hungarian demands are hard to accept as, practically, they press for a regime of cooperation enjoyed by the associated member countries -- and that Eastern European country would not like to publicly accept this. Besides, it does not consent to giving reciprocal reliefs to the Community.

VAN TIEN DUNG DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

OW010915 Hanoi VNA in English 0825 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 31 -- The Vietnamese military delegation led by General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence, arrived in Budapest Wednesday morning on an official friendship visit to Hungary, at the invitation of the Hungarian Defence Ministry.

The Vietnamese guests were welcomed at the airport by General Lajos Czinege, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (MSZMP) Central Committee and minister of national defence; Senior Lieutenant General Karoly Csemi, member of the MSZMP CC and chief of the general staff; other senior officers of the host ministry, and a representative of the Hungarian foreign ministry. Ta Quynh, charge d'affaires a.i., and other staff members of the Vietnamese embassy in Budapest were present on the occasion.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Vietnamese delegation laid wreaths in Budapest Heroes' Square and at the Monument to Soviet Liberators on Gellert Hill.

A banquet was given on Wednesday evening by General Lajos Czinege in honour of the Vietnamese guests.

It was attended by leaders of the Hungarian Defence Ministry, senior officers and representatives of the Foreign Ministry. Also present were Janos Borbandi, vice president of the Council of Ministers; Ta Quynh and other staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy.

Speaking at the reception, General Lajos Czinege warmly welcomed the Hungary visit by the Vietnamese military delegation led by General Van Tien Dung. This visit, he said, will further strengthen the relations, friendship and comradeship-in-arms and widen cooperation between the armies of the two countries. The Hungarian people and Army highly value the vanguard of the anti-colonialist struggle in the world as well as in Southeast Asia, he said.

He said: "We are full of admiration when thinking of the heroes, victors at Dien Bien Phu and in Saigon, the fathers and brothers of those heroes, who, through their struggle against national and social oppression, and for their independence and freedom, have been recognized by the world as heroes everywhere, wherever these are genuine people."

He affirmed that Hungary will continue to support the Vietnamese people and Armed Forces in the building and defence of socialism in utterly complex conditions and in the implementation of internationalist duties towards fraternal nations in Southeast Asia. He said he believed that the heroic Vietnamese people, with the support of their allies, will overcome all difficulties and successfully implement the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

In his reply, General Van Tien Dung, said, that looking back at the road of glorious victory they had travelled, the Vietnamese people and their Armed Forces will never forget the generous, valuable and effective assistance of the Soviet Union, the socialist community, including the fraternal Hungarian Army and people, and the wholehearted assistance to their hard fights against the U.S. aggressors and Chinese expansionists.

He condemned the Beijing reactionary rulers for conducting extremely grave acts of war on the northern border areas of Vietnam, continuing to nurture and command their Thailand-based Pol Pot lackeys to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people and to sabotage the socialist construction of the fraternal Lao people.

General Van Tien Dung said that, cooperating in all fields with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Vietnamese Armed Forces and people are resolved to fulfil their noble national and international duties on the eastern outpost of world socialism in order to maintain peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

VARKONYI-LANC TALKS END, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD292107 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Talks between The Hungarian and Austrian foreign ministers have ended in Vienna. Peter Varkonyi invited Erwin Lanc to visit Hungary. Andras Heltai, MTI correspondent in Vienna, gives an account of the talks:

[Heltai] According to the official communique, the two foreign ministers characterized relations between the two countries as good-neighborly and problem-free. It stated that the two countries are committed to detente and peace in Europe.

Behind the bland phrase is a series of negotiations which were truly successful and mutually important and useful. Peter Varkonyi and Erwin Lanc held quite a few discussions in the past 36 hours, most recently at the Hungarian Embassy reception this morning.

Since good relations and cooperation between the two countries, which offer a good example to Europe, hardly leave any open questions unanswered, it is obvious that the main topic of the consultations was the grave international situation, especially the question of how and to what extent small countries in central Europe can contribute to a relaxation of tensions and to the resumption of the negotiating process.

Austrian parliament officials also received the Hungarian foreign minister with great interest today. They requested, and received, a very detailed account of our country's political and economic situation. As they later said, they had been deeply impressed by the open manner in which Peter Varkonyi answered their questions. This open and sincere style was characteristic of talks held this afternoon with leading Austrian politicians, namely President Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Sinowatz.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM DPRK

LD311130 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 31 (MTI) -- The Hungarian military delegation headed by Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, chief of political division of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister of defence, returned to Budapest from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after an official friendly visit on the invitation of Army General O Chin-u, presidential member of the Korean Workers' Party Political Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces.

Talks were held on questions of common concern, and the delegation visited military units and was informed of the achievements of the Korean people.

BOOK ON PERSONALITY CULT AROUSES INTEREST

LD311307 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 31 (TANJUG) -- Keen interest has been aroused in Hungary lately by a book of President of the Patriotic People's Front Gyula Kallai on the "personality cult" in the first two postwar years (1945-1946).

Kallai, one of the most active members of the resistance movement during the war, was one of the most prominent party functionaries when the so-called "Moscow Group" headed by Matyas Rakosi returned to Hungary after the liberation. Among other things, he held the posts of premier and president of the National Assembly.

Trying to throw light on the origin of the personality cult in Hungary, Kallai points to Rakosi's negative attitude to the Patriotic People's Front as a mass organization of the working people.

In Kallai's view, it was in those postwar years that a concept of the reign of terror had gradually matured in Hungary, to assume its inhuman forms in a terror over the whole nation.

That was the road which led to what happened to Hungary between 1949 and 1953, writes Kallai. According to reliable sources, from 2 to 2.5 million people, i.e., one (?per) every four inhabitants of the country, were under police or other kinds of surveillance during the period.

HAVASI INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD290408 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1715 GMT 28 May 84

[Excerpts] Good evening. This is the "Radio Diary" program. The subject of this program is the economy, our current position and our future, and the further development of the economic management system. Our guest is Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. First of all, the two presenters, Zoltan Farkas and Mihaly Galik, greet Ferenc Havasi on your behalf, who is now introduced on the basis of the Hungarian edition of "Who's Who".

[Galik] So these are the facts that appear in "Who's Who." What would you add to this?

[Havasi] Just one thing: That being a construction worker, I am a member of the Union of Public Employees. And I am a member of the central leadership of the Miners' Union, and I am very proud of this.

[Galik] I suppose the reason for this is that you have strong ties to Komarom County.

[Havasi] That is correct, and I also have strong ties to the miners.

[Galik] And now let us begin with our main topic. About 5 months of the year have now passed, and this is when we usually draw up a balance about how the plans of the people's economy are being carried out, what the tendencies and experiences are.

[Havasi] Well, from the first 4 months of the year, one can conclude that the economy as a whole is developing in the direction outlined by the plan. I personally find it positive that industrial production has increased by more than 4 percent in relation to a comparable period last year. The productivity of annual work has improved. In agriculture, after the first 2 or 3 months of this worrying dry weather, this May has cheered us up. Today, prospects in agriculture are better, especially since it was not only the weather which was -- shall I say -- favorable, but also the fact that work in the fields has been carried out conscientiously. Sowing planned for given areas has been carried out. What was humanly possible has been carried out, as far as I can see, and if this is rewarded by favorable weather in the future as well, then I think success will not fail to reward us either. What does seem to be a problem [30 second break in transmission] ..and there are also some problems in the area of selling these products, especially on capitalist markets.

[Galik] I was about to ask, but you preempted me, to what extent is this a question of production, and to what extent is it a question of marketing?

[Havasi] Usually, the two aspects do not meet structurally. So it is not a question of what is missing could, perhaps, be sold. Usually, there is a shortage, a shortage of goods, and at the same time there are problems in selling those goods which are in stock. Or, if we find a market, these opportunities can be realized only at a lower price level. An example for this is agricultural goods and foodstuffs. At the same time, it would be nice if we had more goods on offer in certain categories.

[Galik] Coming back to the plans of the people's economy: An outstanding aim of the plan is that we should preserve our international liquidity. You could say this is the most important aim, and we need a certain export surplus in order to achieve this.

What do the results of the first 4 months indicate? Will this export surplus be realized, as outlined by the plan?

[Havasi] I think that even if the amount that has been calculated for our balance of trade with capitalist markets has not been realized in the first 4 months, nevertheless we achieved a surplus of more than $120 million in the first 4 months. There is hope that in the forthcoming months this surplus will be increased at a rate outlined by the plan, so we also have reason to have slight optimism in this respect.

[Galik] As we are talking about foreign trade and the balance of payments, let me play back our first question that has been recorded, this is the question of a listener.

[Farkas] Dr (Janos Szertetics) on Tatabanya 14-214 asks: We are paying the interest on the country's Western debts. But when will we be able to pay back our entire debt?

[Havasi] We are paying the interest on our debts. I consider this issue very important.

[Galik] If we are not paying -- that is a very serious matter.

[Havasi] Yes, it is a very serious matter. Hungary proved to be a very correct debt servicing country in 1982 and 1983. During the most difficult times, it has preserved its correctness in this matter. And it is a fact that we serviced our debt burdens on time and promptly, and this is still the case today. I consider the question justified in the sense that we are faced with an interesting issue here. We have to reduce the absolute figure of our debts at the same time as having to service the debts as they arise. We have to try to pursue a credit policy by which the internal structure of debts can be improved. In other words, we are reducing our short-term debts, and are increasing middle and long term credits, hoping that interest rates will not fluctuate in a way unfavorable to us, or, at least, not to a large extent.

[Galik] Despite the fact that the exact opposite of this seems to be happening.

[Havasi interrupting] At the moment [word indistinct], this was the case last year. So this way we can achieve that a relative decrease in the volume of debts coupled to a favorable internal structure becomes more bearable. And another very important factor: That in the meantime, our ability to export the value of our exports increase gradually. [last two sentences as heard] The two together, i.e. export capacity for 1 year and volume of debts, plus the internal structure of debts and servicing charges, if these improve in the long term continuously, then they could pay a very important role in the way the country's liquidity is judged.

[Galik] To return to the question of the listener: Is it a realistic aim, and should it be set as a target, that a country should use no external sources of finance, and that they should get rid of their present debt down to the last cent or kopek?

[Havasi] In my opinion, the correct policy is that a country should operate with a certain use of external resources, with certain debts, in proportion to its own economic strength, export potential, and its potential of foreign trade. We do not have to aim at working without debts, because I do not think there is a country in the world that does this.

[Galik] How do you assess what you have heard?

[Havasi] We heard interesting things concerning the standard of living, the living conditions. My opinion also is that protecting an attained living standard, preserving an attained living standard over a long time sooner or later changes into its opposite. There will be increasing numbers of people who feel that their standard of living is not rising, although in a breakdown into thirds, there also is the one-third whose living standard is rising, furthermore, not according to class and stratum, but within these. Nevertheless, a palpable rise, moreover one that is palpable in a societal scale, is necessary for the improvement of feeling, the general feeling, so that we should be able to change this present tendency which was the issue at hand here.

[Gelik] This is all the more difficult a task because, again referring to such a scientific survey, let me say that it is quite a proven fact that people feel even a 2-3 percent improvement to be stagnation. Here are the differences between facts and feelings. Drawing conclusions retrogressively, obviously staying still and stagnation are felt to be a decrease. So here, economic policy is facing no small task.

[Havasi] That is so. It is not circumstantial that the public feeling cannot always justify what we can prove statistically, and in international comparison, our statistics are recognized to be correct.

Let me return to one thing, to the idea that it is not of interest for some of the people; how conditions are developing in foreign countries, abroad, that they compare their own situation to that previously, of the past, and not to international experiences. Our feeling is that this might be slightly different.

Let me briefly point out that when the issue at hand is what the components of this social-political consensus which has developed in Hungary are, then, in my opinion, the sociologists correctly mention three things, or three in any case, possibly more. One is that from the start, the MSZMP has professed and practiced that the people must be allowed to prosper, in proportion with our work, our progress. So, let me put it this way: Our policy has been on the side of living standards, and now, too, it is so, only it is more difficult to do this now.

The other thing is that it has professed that at the same time there is a need for the theoretical, ideological fight and for the political alliance. So, it has made it possible for every stratum, for the people of various ideologies, to meet and ally in the most important issues of building the country, irrespective of their ideological conviction.

As the third thing, it is said that the people do compare themselves with the neighboring countries, with the Western countries, and more and more people are getting acquainted with the lives of other countries, the many tourists, etc, who go away and then come back. It is not by chance that the first word, or the first sentence always is that what is here at home must be appreciated more, because he who does not believe this should look around. So this, too, really is a uniting factor, and I would supplement it to this extent. I do not argue that we should not compare our own standard [of living], but this, also, really is an important social policy factor.

[Galik] Undoubtedly, the standard of living has a much broader interpretation than to compare prices and wages, or to make a comparison as to how the living conditions of the surrounding people have changed. However, is there a report or summary, do you, personally, have an impression as to how the living standard of each stratum of the population has changed? What does this one-third decrease, one-third stagnation, one-third increase cover in reality?

[Havasi] It depends on many factors. I fully agree that changes have taken place in the family, changes in workplace. Even if an individual workplace does not change, there has been change in how it has been technically equipped. There has been development in the profitability of an enterprise, because, from one year to the next, the situation of an enterprise can change. There is change in the foreign markets, and this affects the individual enterprises, how they can market goods or whether they cannot market things well. Apart from this, there is change in specialist knowledge. So many factors can play a role in how the income circumstances of an individual family or person can improve, that it is very difficult to follow it statistically.

[Galik] However, there is no question of there being inequalities of prospects here, that members of certain occupational branches, or strata, are in the decreasing one-third, because they belong to those strata. So these overlap, and we can find all kinds in every stratum, as a function of the most various causes. If we have mentioned social justice, would this be in accordance with it?

[Havasi] In my view, within an enterprise or within a trade, the same person, the same skilled worker, the same engineer or economist can work at an enterprise with good returns, but be in a completely different situation, material situation, and circumstances than a person with the same qualifications in an enterprise with lower returns.

[Galik] Alongside a stagnating standard of living, the question very emphatically emerges: What other means are there for us to improve feeling, general social feeling? What ideas do you have about this?

[Havasi] In my view, from what has been said, the questions of security, security of existence, public security, are important, as is the awareness of security regarding the future of our children, that we can raise them, school them, provide them with a profession. Also, the slight possibility of movement, that here too, it is possible to travel abroad. Then, the increasingly broad role of democratic forums. These are all very important factors that improve the general atmosphere. In my opinion, it is also important that we should look at the truths of socialism occasionally, not too often, but as justified by historical necessity; is what was the truth 20, 25 years ago the truth at present?

[Galik] So is confronting ourselves also part of improving the general atmosphere?

[Havasi] Let us just think that if a society professes it to be correct that incomes should increase in proportion with performance, so that we are facing a situation of differentiating incomes, and if the differentiating incomes are not accompanied by a just disposition of societal scale, then these also can change into social injustices. They can start to appear as such, and in truth, they can be such things.

To speak (?with adjectives), the question is whether it is just that every citizen is entitled to free health provisions.

[Galik] One of the things that we usually classify among our great achievements.

[Havasi] It is classified as a great achievement of ours, and in my view, few countries can speak about such a large achievement of socialism. Nevertheless, those people who have the most modest incomes must be provided with this invariably, at an improving standard, free and constitutionally. It is not certain that this must be ensured in the same way for a person who acquires an income of 25,000-30,000 forints.

[Galik] So the rights of citizens must be adjusted somehow to the earnings, to the earning possibilities and the livelihoods?

[Havasi] That is so.

[Galik] If we are talking about livelihood, there is no such radio phone-in program, no matter what the topic, in which a listener does not ask about the consumer price rises. Now, I feel it is all the more justified that we should play such a recording, since we have been talking about the living standard up until now. So now, the recording, please.

[Begin listener's recording] Mrs Daniel [surname indistinct] on 885030. I would like to ask: The way these economic prices are rising, if they continue in this way, where shall we end up, because it could lead to inflation, since every year the wages are never on a par with the prices.

[Havasi] The fact that the growth of wages is not equal to the prices, that I do not dispute. I do not dispute it, in particular, in the case of every single person and every single family. It is our goal that nominal wages should develop to the same, or nearly the same, extent as the rise of the consumer price level. This consumer price level increase is one of the most sensitive problems of Hungarian public life, or Hungarian domestic political life. In fact, it would be nice if we could exist without this, and live without this. Still, we are of the view that if prices are to occupy an appropriate position, are to find their own place in economic life, then what is needed is that in purchasing prices, in agriculture, for example, we should maintain and even encourage a certain production willingness. In order for it to be worthwhile to produce, and to produce large quantities of vegetables, meat, cereals, and a lot of other things, then it should be worthwhile to work at this after regular working hours, for both the peasant and the non-peasant. To do this, we must develop an attractive purchasing price system to replace material interestedness.

[Galik] If only because the purchasing price is in fact none other than the income of all those who deal with this. This is the curious category, that we meet prices both as consumers and as producers; and as producers we like price rises, while as consumers, quite obviously, we hate them.

[Havasi] That is so.

[Galik] And the harmonization of the two is the function of constant examination; it is precisely the basis of the viewpoint you mentioned.

[Havasi] If a person does not find his reckoning as a producer in making and providing certain products or services, then sooner or later, how shall I way, he will be diverted from manufacturing it or providing that service, he will be diverted into another direction, he will look for other work. Now, if we pay for this, then somehow we must also, so to say, cover our expenses. And since for a long time in Hungary, in spite of the fact that in recent years we have indeed increased prices, still for a long time there had piled up a great deal of state support in certain products at a price level which was not sufficiently attractive. We must get rid of these inner tensions, inflation tensions, gradually, in proportion with our living standard policy, giving priority to the latter.

[Galik] Now I propose that we change the topic. Let us say a few words about the external conditions for growth of the economy. We find that for years now we have been waiting for the world economic conditions to develop in a way favorable to us. We are waiting for some kind of boom, a flourishing, a world economic upswing. And many people consider that this boom will bring an upswing for us, too; that we will be able to join in it, take part in it. I have been speaking about the chances of this with Bela Kadar, department head of the World Economy Research Institute. Let us now listen to this conversation.

[Begin recording] [Galik] How favorable is this new kind of prosperity to Hungary?

[Kadar] From the point of view of world economic changes, the Hungarian economic structure is not favorable. It is excessively material-intensive, excessively energy-intensive, it relies too little on the latest motive power of economic growth, that is technical development.

[Galik] So for us there is no boom as yet? This boom is not our boom. We cannot join in this with our existing economic structure?

[Kadar] Well, perhaps it is not an exaggeration to say that in the present economic structure, there is very little dynamism, even if the world economic boom were stronger. The only thing which we could consider as a favorable sign is that if we manage to improve the economy's inner performance capacity in the short term at a rapid rate, at times at a cost of shouldering painful burdens, then this will not come up against external obstacles of market admittance, as in the previous years. [end recording]

[Galik] So, in fact, we may say that the foreign market conditions are somewhat more favorable for us, but that the old dilemma still exists: How can we join the world economic processes?

[Havasi] I agree with Bela Kadar's opinion, but I would like to add that, beyond the structural problems, I think that a fundamental problem of the world economic revival is the considerable budget deficit in countries able to greatly influence the world's economy. In recent years, unfortunately, there has not been any effective improvement. It is understandable that a big deficit leads to high interest rates, while high interest rates attract money to these places rather than to investments which repay less effectively. This is a very important cause, and unfortunately this is connected also with the arms race, that is the budget deficit and the spending on armaments.

[Galik] In fact, a redistribution occurs here such that the armament, this so-called military-industrial complex, is financed from the budget deficit, and the offset for this is the deposits coming in, the deposits going into the banks from the economy's normal -- the civilian, the bourgeois -- the sector.

[Havasi] As you say.

[Galik] What is missing from the bourgeois sector [words indistinct]?

[Havasi] The other interesting thing is -- and here there is on the whole an agreement between the opinions of the Western and our own economists -- that in recent years neither the economic nor the political climate was suited for long-term so-called strategic investments to be implemented in the West; that is to say investments which do not bring about instantaneous upswings or upswings of this or that branch, but which lay the long-term foundation for the revival of the whole economy -- although it is true that there are long-term modest rate returns.

And this, allegedly, was not altered even by those tax concessions which this or that government, among them the U.S. Government, gave to entrepreneurs for such purposes.

[Galik] Well, according to that, this is only half of the world. This is to be taken literally, too, since it is with this half of the world that we conduct half of our foreign trade, and the other half with the CEMA countries. Now, it is also true for the CEMA countries in these years, to be precise the period from 1981-1982, when in the CEMA countries, too, the rate of economic growth diminished. I had a look at the statistical data and it emerges from them that in this period only in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union did investments not decrease. Every country was forced to reduce investment, and accordingly this means, that CEMA as a market for us became narrower. This happened in 1981-82. Can it to be expected that our CEMA relations will develop more favorably? May we expect an upswing on the CEMA level?

[Havasi] With regard to the issues connected with the CEMA countries' economy, I would first of all like to say that all the CEMA countries, or the majority of the CEMA countries, have, in my opinion correctly, seen to it that when they were trying to develop the correct ratio between the domestic national income and the domestic consumption, they strove if at all possible to prepare to defend living standards; and in domestic consumption, the domestic consumption of the national income, they started to reduce the share of stockpiling instead.

[Galik] We behaved in a similar way.

[Havasi] ... As we ourselves did. This inevitably led to the reduction of development, of dynamics. This is one reason, in my opinion, why the situation developed in this way. The other is import possibilities. Therefore, for the same imports, all the CEMA countries -- similarly to our country -- had to, so to speak, guarantee more exports. Now, the way out of this situation could obviously be if these countries improve their export capabilities, and if they are able to develop an export economy, an orientation or expansion, which will bring in its wake the revival, the upswing, the increase of domestic stockpiling, and consequently also the speeding up of the dynamics of growth.

[Galik] Now, still on the CEMA countries and ourselves, although one could say the same thing about a lot of small CEMA countries, we are very much dependent on the fuel and raw material supplies which are purchased from the Soviet Union. And recently in Berlin at the 37th session of the CEMA, that was October last year, Nikolay Tikhonov, Soviet prime minister, stressed that the Soviet Union understands the problems of these countries. However he added, and I would like to quote this verbatim: That those possibilities which are connected with the satisfaction of these demands greatly depend on the extent to which the CEMA countries are able to supply important products to the Soviet national economy. So I think that even within the traditional commercial relations and cooperation there is a reorganization here, which also places new demands vis-a-vis the fulfillment of the Hungarian economy.

[Havasi] Well, first of all, if we are talking about Hungarian-Soviet relations, then let me mention that for us these relations have been and are of vital importance now. I say without any exaggeration or turn of propaganda that we would not have been able, in these very difficult years, to remain on our feet without our CEMA membership. We would not have been able to buy elsewhere such a quantity of energy sources, ores, coke, timber, cellulose, a whole series of the kind of products which we were able to buy from the Soviet Union.

[Galik] The economy would not have so much ability to adapt?

[Havasi] In such a short time.

[Galik] Such a short time [words indistinct] so much.

[Havasi] That is so. The other thing is that we must also realize that we have to fundamentally better manage the quantity of energy at the disposal of the camp, the CEMA. This is not little. If the countries here begin real conservation activity, if work gets underway whereby the valuable, the most valuable, is always replaced with an other, less valuable, more easily accessible energy source, that is if there is a reorganization, if we replace oil with gas, natural gas perhaps with a cheaper, more accessible energy source, then a more valuable energy source structure can be developed, so that with this same quantity it is in fact possible to imagine and shape an economy that can be operated well into the future. As for the way in which the relationship of goods to each other is developing in the trade among ourselves, obviously this is also connected with the fact that every country needs the more high-level, more competitive goods. We therefore have to be prepared to develop, in exchange for the valuable energy sources, for keeping them at their present level or even perhaps for expanding them to a modest degree, a more valuable product structure, export structure. This is very seriously in our national interest, in the interest of our national economy, because these markets in the long term are still more advantageous for us than if we acquired these same products from any other market in the world in exchange for similarly hard or harder goods and for a structure, goods structure, that is perhaps for us more severe.

[Galik] There is no doubt that for the first time last year we had to face the fact that we had shortfalls in the CEMA deliveries. That is, in October, November, for the first time last year, we saw the possibility that we might not keep to the annual protocols that had been signed, that we might not be able to deliver enough.

[Havasi] Yes, but then fortunately by the end of the year, and especially in the first months of this year, we managed to make up for this.

[Galik] Well, so far we have spoken about the external conditions of development. But we know very well that no matter how important the foreign economic factors are, still a very great deal fundamentally depends on us, too. Therefore, we can not attribute all our problems and difficulties to the foreign economy. The question automatically arises, to what extent can the growth be enhanced if we rely on domestic resources, basically on our own resources, capital, expert knowledge, energies -- are we equipped for this?

[Havasi] When we review our own possibilities, we have to start out from something that in a certain sense we have already spoken of before. Therefore, if we want to change the present situation, if we want to lay the foundation for faster progress, greater dynamics, then Hungary needs a larger national income. This is necessary for the rise of living standards as well as for the development of faster economic dynamics. For this we must improve the country's, the economy's value-producing activity, value-producing capacity. We could, let us say, obtain access to supplementary sources if the world were not such as we have said. But as far as I can see we can not hope for this in the coming years, in the short term, at least. In the longer term it may develop this way. If however, we do not have such hopes then all we have is to look at what we can do here at home in order that the Hungarian enterprises, the Hungarian cooperatives should give the best part of their capacities for our national income to fulfill the aforementioned requirements, and what is more, grow faster than that and develop in a way that is more favorable for us.

Evaluating these things, it was in fact the 12th congress that decided that in our country the system of economic management would have to be improved, that this system of management would have to be made such that it would eliminate from the economy everything that holds back production, that blunts interest and that is counter to the - how shall I say - sober concept of a rational economy.

[Galik] Well, yes, you stressed also in the speech you delivered to the Central Committee that the performance of the Hungarian national economy today is a veritable miracle under the present system of management and under present management practice. Well, I do not quote verbatim, but this is roughly what you said.

[Havasi] Yes, and it is a fact that we must meet three very important demands when we speak about performance capacity. First is that we must start out on the road of increasing living standards. Second, we must bring back our share of stockpiling, which was reduced minimially or critically, to an acceptable, internationally acceptable level, and especially a level that is acceptable from the point of view of the Hungarian economy. Third is that from this national income we should be able to fulfill our international commitments properly and punctually. These three things are not a trifle, and unfortunately our present performance does not seem sufficient for this. For this reason if we are able to create for the enterprises conditions in which the legal, the economic, the personal and the political environments all militate in the same direction, that is, in the direction of increasing income-production capacity, then it is our conviction that the Hungarian economy can be made to yield great surpluses.

[Galik] This economic reform is a strange phenomena. It means different things to different people. I have tried to gather some typical opinions on what people mean by the term. Bela Csikos-Nagy chairman of the National Materials and Prices Office, said on a great many occasions that the reform is in effect, simply a monetarization of the economy, i.e., giving predominance to the relationship between money and goods. Janos Fekete [first deputy chairman of the Hungarian National Bank] said, on many occasions, that the reform enables productive forces and production relations to be harmonized. Others merely regard it as decentralization. Some would like enterprises to receive a greater degree of independence. Many people have said that many small reforms would be required. So the price system, and the sum of these reforms would be the most important part of a reform process. What, in your opinion, does the term economic reform mean? How could you summarize the essence of this?

[Havasi] I would like to start from the premise that Hungary does not need a new reform at the moment. We have an economic management system in operation. In my opinion, it has functioned quite effectively up to now. The reform, the modernization of economic management, has the same history in my opinion, as the formulation of the policy of the MSZMP and within this, the formulation of economic policy. This process started in 1957 in agriculture, when the compulsory purchase of goods by the state was replaced by the system of contracted production. And this process had significant stages, such as 1968, for example. Since that time 16 years have passed in my opinion, even the the most efficient system needs to be surveyed, after such a long period...

[Galik, interrupting] ...needs to be rejuvenated.

[Havasi] ...rejuvenated, overhauled. The oil needs to be changed, the bolts need to be tightened, it needs dusting-off. It has to be inspected to see which components might need to be replaced, and it has to be made operational.

In my opinion, the basic principles of this management system of 1968 have become a success, and after 16 years we can state that we have an operational management system in Hungary which is effective.

[Galik] To what extent does this current statement differ from earlier directives of the Central Committee? To what does it apply?

[Havasi] I think there is nothing new, as far as elements are concerned, in this. This is a complex system, so it applies to all elements of management, i.e. to planning, economic regulation, and to organizational and institutional systems. What is more, it takes account of the increased role of the human, subjective factor in the correct manner. This latest directive of the CC is about the further development of all three, or rather, all four areas, in a manner that is relevant to current conditions.

[Presenter] I would like to ask about economic policymakers. In the statement concerning the further development of the economic management system, certain graduality is prescribed by the individual directives. So, in contrast to the reform of 1968 when a large package came into the economy almost at the same time, and a lot of things in the economic management system changed at the same time, here a graduality is aimed for. Putting it into philosophical terms: Every component is a component of a whole, and if the essence of the whole remains unchanged then this changes the component. In other words, the component cannot express its own effect to the same extent as if everything were changed.

[Havasi] If you do not mind, I recall that 1968 and the concept itself were complex, and a certain graduality was needed to implement the most important elements of that reform. Let us recall, that it intended to create within just a few years a price system based on real values; or the wage management, wage regulation and the regulation of earnings which was then developed.

[Galik] In fact, these are the two weakest spots of economic management up to the present day.

[Havasi] Yes, because for some reason, these projected series of steps were not realized or could not be realized. The present concept is complex, too, and its implementation is to be carried out gradually, taking great care, of course, that if a component is not realized on time, and is not realized in a way in which it fits into the whole concept, then the realization of the entire concept might be endangered. But having learned from precisely the experiences of 1968, and the period following 1968, in my opinion one has to be determined in these matters.

This does not, of course, mean that the world cannot be changed, that the situation, the environment cannot change; that a certain planned stay, as we projected it for 1985, 1986 or 1987, is not realized then, but perhaps somewhat later, or earlier if conditions for this exist. But it still fits into the whole system, and secondly into the environment which anticipates conditions to be complete.

[Galik] The most important aspect of this stance is what it says about new forms of management for enterprises. Why has this been done now, and what are the more important factors?

[Havasi] In my opinion, the novelities planned for the forms of enterprise management -- you said these were the most important aspects -- in my opinion, these are very important, slightly more spectacular than the rest...

[Galik, interrupting] Many people were caught unprepared for this.

[Havasi] ...including those aspects planned for economic management and the system planning. These are slightly more difficult, more complex, less -- how shall I put it? -- interesting. But these new forms of management are also very important, since the aim here is that with these and other steps we would like to increase the incentives of enterprises, partly in the formulation of profitable management. And in the long term we would like to develop the extension of the property incentives of enterprises.

In order that individual enterprises manage property in the long term in a responsible manner, in our opinion, rights relating to the management of property should be transferred to enterprises.

Up to now, for example, the ministries and the relevant state organs exercised property rights in our country. Now, according to the Central Committee statement, in 1985 and 1986 a portion of these rights will be transferred to the enterprises. The ministries would retain the powers relating to founding and winding up enterprises, the power to determine the form of management of enterprises.

[Galik] And of course in cadre policy, the right of veto, the right to have the final say...

[Havasi, interrupting] Yes, in a situation when this matter was subject to a serious mistake.

As far as the other rights are concerned, the enterprises would receive powers over aspects such as merger with other enterprises, the extension of the profile of the enterprise, or a change in the range of goods and services, decision over important investment projects, reorganization, transfer of means of production. So it is all those rights which are part of responsible management.

[Galik] Staying with the topic of internal management of enterprises, according to the concepts of the statement, collective leadership would be strengthened in enterprises. At some enterprises so-called councils, and at other places elected leadership would exercise the power of management. And an interesting question is how this was received by enterprise managers.

[Havasi] Well, according to our experiences, when they first heard about it, when consultations were taking place, before the statement of the Central Committee, a considerable portion of enterprise managers and leaders were not very enthusiastic about this idea.

[Presenter] Do they feel more secure if they are appointed by the minister than if they are elected by a collective?

[Havasi] No. They were very happy and enthusiastic about this fact that independence would increase, that nursing by ministries would be reduced, that the powers over economic management would be transferred to them. They were a bit unenthusiastic about this enterprise council, or the form of management elected by a council initially, and I consider this natural. But later on one could see that they were becoming friendly with the idea. Let us admit, that this is a more severe social control, this alteration in the hierarchy of dependence, the development of democratic dependence. The rights of employing will still be retained, the possibility of accounting and control will be different. The opportunities for recognition and praise will be different, they do not take this into account at the moment so much. So this is a new situation and everybody must get acquainted with it.

[Galik] In my opinion, it is understandable that there have been misgivings about enterprise councils initially, as it was not known for a long time who would make up these councils. According to some concepts, ministries would have delegated members. Other concepts suggested that specialist committees would participate. Then it was suggested that the manager would be able to plant his own colleagues, specialists and experts into these enterprise councils. In your opinion, how will enterprise councils operate in the future, and what form of working relation will evolve between the manager and the enterprise council?

[Havasi] In connection with enterprise councils we believe that they should be an operational body in terms of the number of participants. In other words, councils that are too large or too small could hinder useful work. In its composition the dominant factor must be the nature of the enterprise, so the appropriate representation of workers has to be ensured. The presence of specialists has to be ensured. The representation of political organs which take part in the functioning of the enterprise actively has to be ensured. And their working methods, the way they function has to be formulated in such a way that these are organs concerned with issues of strategic importance. They have to respect the singlehanded leadership and operation of the manager responsible; this has to be aided, and not hindered. So the practice has to be established, whereby the council asks for an account from the manager, it inspects, helps and does everything to ensure that the director and his team of specialists have everything they need to work in the most efficient manner.

[Galik] Well, I hope that this is how it will work out. And now, returning to the more down-to-earth present, I ask my colleagues to play back another listener's question.

[Listener's question] The April 17th Central Committee resolution, paragraph 4, point 7 says: We must develop a united system of progressive taxation of personal incomes. I would like to ask what this means, a little more fully. Mihaly Szanto on 660301.

[Galik] Well, I am glad that Mihaly Szanto told us, after saying it was paragraph 4 point 7, what this was all about. For we looked at one another a little alarmed, since we are not as well prepared as all that, to say paragraph by paragraph what the given points cover. So the question is: What are the conditions of the personal income taxation and I would connect a good number of other questions to this, first of all relating to the activity of the economic work communities, connected with the incomes created there. For many people say, anyway, that they have doubts whether the activity carried out in the economic work communities and the incomes created there are in proportion to one another. But in any case many people have asked whether we should not create conditions in the main working period, in the 8 hours, such that one could also earn well there. And I would bring in here the question of Jozsef Kovacs, although this is only connected to incomes by analogy. He asks, on telephone No 432399, that is he asks our guest, is the increase, the proliferation of these work collectives justified? How far is this the central intention?

[Farkas] Well then let us try to take these questions in order: the first one related to the introduction of personal income taxation.

[Havasi] In connection with the personal income taxation I would like to say that this is not a program of today or of tomorrow. In the longer term we consider that, in connection with the aforementioned performance differentiation and a satisfactory social justice, the examination of this is in order. I do not say that its introduction is in order, but its examination is. And if it turns out that its justification is unequivocal then its introduction will be in order too. At present there is in Hungary no taxation of this kind, beyond the private small traders and artisans...

[Galik] ...intellectual free-lancers...

[Havasi] ...beyond intellectual free-lancers.

[Galik] In fact this also ties the hands of the administration, since only one method remains for subsequent correction: price increase. For the introduction of personal income taxation would give greater scope for subsequent corrections. Thus, the change of the tax codes and the change of prices might affect different strata differently; there would be a much greater scope of action.

[Havasi] That is so. That is precisely why I mentioned that the system of conditions for this must be developed, since in a period when the possibility for the increase of incomes does not exist, that is when the state of incomes is stagnating, [word indistinct] the introduction of such a system is hard to imagine. For this reason we consider this to be a more long-term concept, given an adequate growth of incomes, when that applies to the whole of society, when the realization of such a step is not accompanied by a reduction in living standards, in particular in the case of those living off wages and salaries.

[Galik] Yes, clearly you have also come across the issue that with those living off wages and salaries income is quite unequivocally traceable. To realize technically a system of taxation there, in so far as it is justified economically, politically, and otherwise, is in fact not too complicated.

[Havasi] There is nothing simpler.

[Galik] But we know very well that in Hungary the incomes are made up not only from wages and salaries but come via a great many other channels and connections. And here, to be sure, we are not talking about insignificant amounts. So the listener is clearly also interested to know, and people are clearly interested to know, how can these incomes be gotten hold of?

[Havasi] Well, it is obvious that this requires a different system of, so to say, registration, income declaration system, a minimum of tax morals so to speak, which for many years we forgot about. Well, without developing this, naturally only dishonest steps could be taken. So much for that.

[Galik] Let us look at the other questions. Enterprise work collectives....

[Havasi] On the question of enterprise work collectives, I believe that the enterprise work collectives are the offspring of a kind of situation, a kind of necessity. Nevertheless, for the most part these enterprise work collectives serve a useful goal and do a good service. Now, we find out that without the operation of many of these enterprises, we virtually would not be able to accomplish a number of economic tasks.

What is the problem in the case of the enterprise work collectives? With very good intentions, they do not observe the stipulations amidst which the enterprise economic work collectives should operate. They do not account for expenses, these are not paid by them, etc. This activity does not have adequate supervision, this has not yet developed, and in my opinion, this must be resolved. On the one hand, you have their legal and statutory supervision, and on the other hand, their democratic supervision: When does the forum of an individual workshop discuss how these are to operate, whether or not things should be as they are contained in the regulations.

The other thing, as the new wage regulation forms -- with which we are presently experimenting in several hundreds of plants and with several thousands of people -- spread with the cost-sensitivity of these plants, as these new, experimental wage-regulation forms prove good and spread, the enterprise economic work collectives will meet more and more with competitors, with the work done in the main work time and with the systems formed by these experiments.

In our opinion, the enterprises must judge whether to allow the creation of further economic work collectives and for what work these should be formed. I am convinced that the great majority of enterprises are not enemies of themselves; they will allow as many to form and operate as needed and when needed. However, it is very important that these should be run legally.

[Galik] There will be no central decree to hinder the operation of these? No kind of regulation can be counted on which does not prohibit the work collectives, but makes their operation impossible?

[Havasi] It is not our intention. We give suitable time, opportunities, and naturally we demand of these, also, [word indistinct], in the future, as contained in the founding regulations.

[Galik] We are approaching the end of the program time. Staying at the topic of experimental wage regulation: Can the concrete methods which we are applying now form the basis of the ideas formulated by the stance? Will central direction try to take enterprise wage regulation in this direction after 1985? Rather, will this average wage regulation be pushed very much to the background, and will less distinction be made between forints which go out above and below a certain base?

[Havasi] Yes. These experiments we launched in 1982, 1983, and 1984 are in fact related to the target which we should like to extend during the further development of the system of economic direction. These are preparations, the trials of this endeavor, this conception, and what proves good [word indistinct] we should like to extend in industry, agriculture, and wherever it is at all possible, but naturally not in every branch of our economy.

[Galik] Le us say in the competitive sector.

[Havasi] In the competitive sector, in the processing industry, generally, we should like to extend these. In the basic material producing, extracting sector, as well, and at the same time, we should like to lessen slightly this certain average wage control, so that interest, thrift, economic solutions, solutions that economize on staff should be encouraged adequately by this wages system, in this sector too.

BRIEFS

NEW SOVIET CONSUL GENERAL -- Budapest, May 31 (MTI) -- Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska met Izyaslav Genrikhovich Balyatinskiy, new consul-general of the Soviet Union in Debrecen, who presented his credentials Thursday. Also present was Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 31 May 84 LD]

PZPR COMMISSION REVIEWS GDR, FRG RELATIONS

LD311847 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] The International Commission of the party Central Committee held a session today, chaired by Stefan Olszowski. The commission familiarized itself with information concerning the current state of relations between Poland and the GDR. In particular, the commission took into consideration the issue of implementation of the accords reached during the official visit of the GDR party and state delegation to Poland which took place in August last year.

The commission states that Polish-GDR relations are developing successfully and on an extensive scale. The internationalist and close cooperation between the PZPR and the SED is of decisive significance for their development. A further consolidation of Polish-GDR unity, their cooperation in the international arena, a decisive rebuff to any and all aspirations toward changing the European political and territorial reality were favored.

The commission has also reviewed the state of, and prospects for the relations Poland has with the FRG, coming to the conclusion that the December 1970 treaty and close adherence in mutual relations to the treaty's spirit and letter, constitute the sole basis for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. Special attention was focused on the great responsibility which the FRG Government has assumed by making its territory available for deployment of new American missile and nuclear weaponry.

TRIAL OF SIX FOR DEATH OF STUDENT OPENS

LD311828 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] The voivodship courthouse in Warsaw: Today is the first day of the trial in the case of the death of Grzegorz Przemyk, a pupil at Frycz Modrzewski School. The act of indictment includes six people: a driver, an ambulance technician, and two militia officers are accused of beating Grzegorz Przemyk and thus inflicting on him the direct danger of serious bodily injury. Two doctors are also in the dock, accused of making an error of diagnosis and of failure to carry out the duty of examining the patient carefully.

Grzegorz Przemyk's mother, Barbara Sadowska, withdrew from appearing as a private plaintiff. The court will hear statements from 77 witnesses. Statements from a further 140 will be read out. Nine experts will give their reports.

The act of indictment and its justification were read out. In view of the need to hear the witnesses in the presence of experts, the court adjourned the case until 4 June.

Further on Trial

LD312253 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 31 May 84

[Excerpts] The trial in connection with the death of Grzegorz Przemyk has begun in the Warsaw Voivodship court. The investigation took nearly a year, and several volumes of documents have been compiled.

Seven defending counsel acting for the defendants are taking part in the trial. Eleven experts will give their opinions. One hundred and fifty various expert opinions, sketches, situation plans, tape decks, and video tapes used to record on-the-spot inspection have been gathered.

TU-GOVERNMENT MEETING HELD AT WARSAW FACTORY

Jaruzelski Speech

LD242124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1708 GMT 24 May 84

["Extensive excerpts" from speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski at second national meeting between trade unionists and party and government leadership, held at Warsaw's Marceli Nowotko Factory on 23 May -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed assembly, comrades, and citizens: Our meeting today, after the memorable meeting at the Baildon Steelworks, confirms our joint line of action and joint road for the good of the working people, for the good of our fatherland, the PPR. Lively and rich discussion has contributed many essential values towards deepening and understanding of many aspects of the life of our community, working class, and working people. Representatives of the party and government listened with great attention to the discussion, and tried as much as they could, as I also will try, to satisfy your doubts, questions, suggestions, and postulates.

Yours is the largest organization representing the labor world, and indeed, today it is massive and strong, an organization of such importance in our life. What should be particularly emphasized is the political unity of the movement and that it is a movement which inherited all the best, most beautiful traditions, which made such a contribution toward the development of socialist Poland over the period of 40 years. Those traditions inherited everything that is healthy in workers protest, what we have been processing into socialist renewal, and this makes it possible to say that the movement, as a class movement, is the same -- but at the same time not the same. At the same time it has been implementing better, and more successfully, those basic Leninist provisions of the trade union movement.

The new, reborn trade unions, serving the working class, serving working people, combine this organically with awareness of responsibility for our country, for socialist Poland. We have repeatedly stressed that we want strong trade unions. We emphatically confirm this yet again. This is not a courtesy gesture, but a rational approach, one that is in the interests of the socialist state. A weak union is engaged in a frenzied struggle to keep afloat, but a strong union is a partner in the process of solving difficult matters, both those which pertain to details and those which affect have state and national dimensions. The trade union movement is not operating in a vacuum; it is operating under the conditions and within the framework of a wider, more general situation; it is operating under the realities of our country.

That is why I think that we should say in this place and in this company that considerable progress has been attained over this period, too, both as far as great issues and issues pertaining to socialist Poland are concerned. Naturally, there is much evil, a great many painful concerns, an abundance of great burdens. These have both their own, objective sources, and numerous subjective causes. We do talk of this; we will, likewise, speak about it openly, both critically and self-critically, during the 16th PZPR Plenum. The critical and self-critical approach of our party constitutes a strong point in its new style of work.

It would not be a good thing, when the burden of everyday life lies heavy upon us, when we are surrounded by a difficult reality, not to take a look back, too, a look at the path that has already been traveled; nor would it be good if we were to fail to cast a glance toward a more distant future. It is essential, so that people do not lose themselves in bitterness and hopelessness; so that they take notice of themselves and come to believe in themselves, in their own strength, in the country's future.

That is why, while looking back, let us return in our mind's eye to that departure point, the memorable 13 December, and then to the subsequent events and processes. From that scorched earth, so to speak, we had to commence that difficult march along the path which is still ours.

What was this departure point like? After all, just over two years ago there was a real danger of hunger, cold, poverty. This forecast was not just made by us -- this was forecast by our opponents. Shops totally denuded of goods, production processes in disarray; broken of inflamed social ties; to be followed by the restrictions which today cost our economy -- and hence cost our society over $13 billion. All this having a cumulative effect. Today we import from the West only 50 percent of those goods, products, raw materials, and components which, after all, we did need so much. We are struggling with the issue of our debts. We have commenced interest payments. Last year, we had to spend $2 billion on this. Unfortunately, this coincided with unfavorable relations of world prices. Losses sustained on this account last year likewise amount to some $200 million [as heard].

And so, after those 2 years, let us take a look at the year 1983 -- and the government representatives had something to say about that year today. Relative to the plan we envisaged, the growth of national income in industrial production was double the planned figure. Frequently people fail to notice this, to take account of this. However, it is a real fact. And today, after 4 consecutive months of the current year, as has been stated here, too, favorable trends are beginning to take shape in the basic categories of our national economy, irrespective of the threats that exist and which we must watch very diligently indeed.

In labor productivity, an issue of such importance, one which really does determine the future, we note this year a very favorable phenomenon -- an increase of about 4 percent.

And now, comrades, let us take a look, let us treat this simply as a conversation and a reflection: If in a similar situation -- and numerous capitalist countries have found themselves in a similar situation repeatedly -- if, in a similar situation a capitalist country achieved such progress over this extraordinarily brief period, it would be called and termed the world over an economic miracle. However, since all this is taking place in our country, since all this is happening in a socialist country, all the time we are being persuaded that things are bad, tragic, hopeless.

There is demand for such assessment, no matter that forecasts, predictions, and the croaks of old crows, devoid of elementary decency both at home and abroad, did not materialize. It would be worth reading or listening to their statements made 1 or 2 years ago. This comrades is very funny reading. Recently I read some of it. But there is something in it that is particularly outrageous, that is cynical expectation that our community is naive, an attempt to implant on our community passivity, indifference, apathy, panic, even catastrophe. In sum, this is abuse of the heavy toil of the working class, the working people, our nation, negation of the toil and devotion which once again demonstrates that which we are able. that which we can do. Thus we are lifting ourselves. It should be mentioned that these types of insinuations and predictions are at the same time an attempt to create with help, a sensation value of the Polish subject, a smoke-screen to hide embarassing and compromising capitalist system signs.

Once it was said: Poland is good for everything; it is good for the closure of coal mines, of steelworks, for growing unemployment, for gangsterism. and for a sudden arms race which creates social protests. What is painful and sad in all this is the fact that part of our deeply patriotic and so proud nation cannot see the essence of this disgraceful manipulation.

It was not possible to throw us to the ground, to throw us on our knees, not possible to bring about fratricidal conflict, not possible to break down our economy, not possible to slow down the process of emerging from crisis, not possible to demolish social protection provided by the socialist state, not possible to paralyze cultural life, not possible not to notice the formation and development of PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth], not possible to compromise and undermine the authenticity and growing achievement of renewed Polish socialist trade unions. This will not succeed in the future either. But it will not be easy. It will be a difficult and arduous process.

Our party, the people's power, has never promised lightning-quick successes. We have been saying this continually and we emphasize it once again. In this respect we are credible and honest. We have assumed in a widely socially consulted plan adopted by the PPR Sejm that by the end of this 5-year plan, by the end of 1985, within this limit of time, we should achieve the principal elements of equilibrium. This time is still ahead of us. We are on this road and we believe that we will realize this plan, this program, and that its social perceptibility will be significantly greater than today.

The word perception was used several times today: social perception and economic reality It is an essential problem of psychological and social nature and we know how difficult it is to achieve full unanimity in the individual perception of a working-class man between his conditions of life and existence and a macro-view of the economic processes and all the various conditions. And we as people's power, as a Marxist-Leninist workers' party approach this with full understanding. If we did not see the matter in this way, there would be no such meetings, there would be no hundreds of thousands of other meeting and talks. And they do take place, will take place, and must take place. It is a duty of both the party and the people's power to relate to the working class and the nation its activity and to explain, and again explain, all that which gives rise to doubts. Perceptions, as I have said, do not always coincide with realities. But at the same time we know the saying — an idea that enters the masses becomes a real force. This can be paraphrased -- perception that functions in the masses is also a reality which we want to take into account. But this does not mean that we have to passively go along with that. It is also our duty as the party and people's power to do everything so that this perception can be satisfied with a deeper understanding of reality and, at the same time, backed up, and this is the most important thing, with concrete actions and concrete progress on the road of strengthening our economy and thereby improving the living conditions of the working class.

Given the progress which I have mentioned which is so apparent and undoubted, which certifies to the correct direction of our actions, given this there are also many phenomena which deform this general picture. This can be compared to the front of attack which is moving forward but in which there are certain gaps, certain breakdowns and stoppages, these and other deformities. We have many of them. They result from objective and subjective causes, many of them have been inherited by us and we shall carry many of them for many uears and with many we are unable to deal with sufficiently and consistently. This I think is at present the biggest task, to gradually sort out all these elements which disintegrate and detune [rozstrajaja] this front of development

The most acute occurences of negative feelings exist in the sphere which was discussed today most of all, that is in the sphere of prices and wages. First, I would like to say at the outset that you comrades must categorically reject, and this I am stating officially, any kind of rumors of a subversive nature which say that more food price increases are planned. Of course, comrades, I do not wish to be misunderstood. If at some kind of market stall the price of parsley goes up then please do not think that I have misled you comrades.

I am speaking about the prices which are set by the state. The movement of prices is always a secondary movement and there are here certain unbreakable laws, but we do not wish to yield passively to such laws because these laws contain work, production, and productivity. I think that this is our great common reserve, and Comrade Miodowicz has already mentioned this, and we all have to concentrate our attention on the struggle against the prices on freeing all the capabilities which still exist in our economy. And this is the key to the problem. And here, comrades, wishing to exhaust bitter reflections, although it may sound paradoxical, and notwithstanding the possible negative and unsympathetic reception, one could say that although a large proportion of our society lives in great hardship, nevertheless we are still living above our means.

And please hear the reasons why I am using this formula. People are living beyond the means of working hours, of the quality of work, of the organization of work, of the mechanization of work, -- I am thinking here, for instance, of the first steps in automation which has advanced much further in other socialist countries -- beyond the means of technological progress, in this respect again our serious delays in inventiveness and the rationalization of absorbing this progress, -- and beyond the means of various kinds of welfare benefits which are so numerous.

One can ask the question here that if people are living beyond these means, then on what basis are they doing so? Previously we lived beyond our means on the basis of credits whose heavy burden we are bearing today. Presently we are living beyond our means in relation to the needs of the future, to the true investment needs, about which you, comrades, have also talked. Let us note that many comrades, on the one hand, raised the issue of the need to improve the pay situation or halt the movement of prices, but, parallel to this, raised the issue of the modernization of enterprises, construction of some project or another. And so we are living beyond our means in the sense that in respect of the future we are not building enough, not modernizing on such a scale as one would like and are not solving many issues of collective consumption -- the construction of schools, hospitals, transport, cultural and sport amenities, and so on. We somehow today spend this on food. What I am saying is bitter but not devoid of hope, since, I stress this once again, we have enormous capacities which are inherent in our society, its talents, education, also in the immense arrears which we have in the indices which I have mentioned. I think that if we carry out our intentions and plans consistently, we shall be able to make up this distance quickly. There is very reason to think so. The profound reorientation towards economic cooperation with the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union, represents an important factor conducive to this. My latest visit to the Soviet Union clearly confirmed this. An economic summit of countries -- members of the socialist community -- will soon be held, at which, I am convinced, the problems facing the Polish economy will be treated with greatest attention, and this enormous allied base will represent for us an exceptionally valuable support in further overcoming the crisis.

Also, comrades, against the background of these thoughts, I would like to recall certain tendencies, certain demands and postulates which were most prominent above all in 1980, 1981.

Let us recall: The government does not want the reform. The government had to face a barrage of accusations in the leaflets, speeches and some papers. The government is dragging its feet over the reform, does not want the reform. Second, that the reform was not going far enough; that, in fact, it is not what is desired. Well, Siec [Network; a group of 15 major enterprises which, on Solidarities' behalf, dealt with the issue of self-management in the context of proposed reforms], they did put forward reforms, some reforms, indeed. Let us recall: no price controls, let the market be the decisive force here, along with entrepreneurial spirit.

Comrades, these views were held en masse; this was no tiny group of extremists shouting this. Of course, these opinions were certainly influenced by these extremists who, frequently, had titles, too; and hece I would say they were quite exceptionally callous, since they imposed such views on simple people in order only to launch attacks against the socialist authorities, socialism.

And what about independence and self-management? These were to have had no bounds, they were to have been total. Enterprises themselves were to manage themselves and no one should stick his nose into their affairs. And what about the development of private entrepreneurs; what about dismembering the state agricultural farms; and why are these associations still in existence and operating; what is this government doing if to this very day it failed to tell them to disband themselves?

It is still common for the very same people today, these totally unscrupulous people, to criticize the people's authorities from a totally diametrically opposed position. Why is there so much freedom, why such prices, why isn't there a better coordination, why is it that things are not seen to, why have private entrepreneurs? All this can be [word indistinct] since the authorities are there to bear responsibility, authorities are there to ensure that the state functions correctly, to ensure the working conditions and conditions of dignified life for our society and the higher the authorities, the greater their responsibility -- and I regard my own responsibility in the same way. I do not want to see this as an attempt to get around difficult problems -- see it as sharing a number of pieces of information and reflections on our situation from which we have to find a way out together and overcome it together. I believe we will overcome it to the benefit of our society and to the benefit of our fatherland. I think that concern for social justice is an extraordinarily important thing. Comrades here have emphasized this issue, with fervor that was completely justified: so that the principle of distributing what we have should be shaped according to relevant priorities; so that various private and individual and egotistic approaches are rebuffed.

This is very difficult and I know that this is very difficult; one's own interests are closest to one's heart. But we must do it, we must make sure that justice is done in such a system. There is a great chance that new incentive systems will allow this sector to be sorted out so that the main socialist principle -- from each according to his abilities, to each according to his work -- will become more and more effectively implemented. We are not surprised, comrades, that there is a lot of dissatisfaction which arises because in many enterprises of similar nature there are great differences in questions of pay and others. Such differences would be justified if one enterprise worked well and another badly and this other was punished accordingly. But unfortunately we are not yet able to realize this. There are cases which are quite reverse, anyway this has already been mentioned, that the honest workers as a consequence were burdened with certain difficulties because of this. We must extricate ourselves from this, we must fight it and overcome it.

I would like to also deal with these matters which are closely linked with the feeling of social justice and which have already been mentioned by comrades today, that is, the issue of the private sector. This is not an, as we often say, economically large problem and one should not exaggerate it as it distracts from the great reserves which exist in our great socialist economy -- this subject cannot be substituted for other subjects.

However, this is a moral and ideological problem, which causes justified protests and moral outrage mainly from the working class. Comrades are aware that we are taking various efforts and actions, recently there was a very wide-ranging and resolute action conducted by the Committee for the Observance of Law and Public Order.

Yesterday there was, for instance, a report on the scale of the problem and its effects, and if we shall continue to move along this way, assuming that we shall protect everything which is honest and really helps, which assists the market and provides a service -- mainly crafts working for the population -- and we shall combat all parasitism. But this is a difficult struggle, difficult in the period of crisis and shortages.

In the discussion the comrades put forward a number of issues, in particular Comrades (Kaburski) and (Jakubowski) and others as well, concerning the expansion of trade unionists' rights in various spheres.

An entire index of this type of suggestion was put forward. We listened with great attention; it seems that many of them can be almost automatically (?approved) and introduced. Many are subject to discussion. All this demands detailed joint examination. Hence, we would be very much interested in a positive attitude of esteemed unionists to forming a team of commissions which in a union-government setting would be able to examine various problems and also to define, more precisely, according to the comrades expectations, mechanisms of consultation.

Comrades, regardless of these additional powers -- which you expect and which as I said before, we will treat with full understanding and good will -- I would like to emphasize that there are many union powers, and I would say more obligations, which have not been fully used. Take for example the issue of labor protection and social labor inspection. All of us here must be anxious that last year there were 14,000 more accidents than in 1982. We must say that the process of appointing social labor inspectors has been going very sluggishly. Only in every third enterprise had they been elected. It seems that in the interest of unions, workers collectives, and work forces the process should be speeded up; it seems that there are no objective obstacles, yet it is a matter of great importance. I think that as a union's strength and opportunities increase it will be possible to more successfully resolve a greater number of issues in the house construction sphere, in the sphere of culture and in many other fields in which we see wide possibilities and far-reaching union powers.

At the same time, comrades, trade unions in a socialist state constitute a great moral force, and I would say a guardian of certain norms and principles for which we must fight. Labor discipline, quality, honesty, and waste, are, I would say, production subjects but ones which demand definite attitude, defined social mobilization and defined action.

Our plague is alcoholism, despite all regulations, which perhaps went too far concerning beer, but in other cases they were clear and explicit, as in the case of abuse of alcohol at work, or arriving drunk at work. And what about the number of various occasions, comrades, in factories, in offices when it's Ms Zosia's name day, Mr Jozio's birthday -- I apologize to people who have these likeable names and are present in this room. All this takes place in the majesty of legislation, regulations and instructions. Comrades, let us seriously get down to discussing this.

I would like you to take with you from this meeting, first of all great respect for the union movement. I have said this at Baildon but I would like to repeat it once again -- a movement which has shown great courage, great political wisdom, real patriotism and a desire to serve the homeland and the working class. This will never be forgotten. Years will go by, and you, the pioneers of this movement, and those millions that are already going with you will have done a great service to Poland, socialist Poland. Those who at this sharp turning found themselves in the frontline and went forward.

I would like you to take with you from this meeting the conviction that we are living and breathing in the same air, we feel the same concerns. By the nature of things we have to view many matters from different points, but in the same direction. We want the total of our deliberations and our actions to bring our common point closer and closer.

I would also like you to leave here with the conviction that, although it is difficult, although we have a great deal of stumbles and weaknesses, we are still going forward, that we have taken a really giant step forward. Let this strengthen our conviction that the road mapped out by the party at the ninth congress, the road of socialist renewal, the road of reforms, is the correct road.

Thank you once again for the sincere, open, principled discussion at times even bitter for us, but useful; but, above all, I thank you for your great toil, and on behalf of the party and government leadership convey to you, and through you to all Polish trade unionists, the most cordial wishes of success in their work for the good of the homeland for the good of the working class, as well as of personal happiness and prosperity.

Resolution Adopted

LD241344 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0030 GMT 24 May 84

[Resolution of the Second Polish National Meeting of Trade Union Representatives" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 May (PAP) -- PAP reports:

Representatives of Polish national trade union organizations, of voivodship consultative commissions, and of 208 leading industrial enterprises, taking part in the meeting, have adopted a decision which says among other things:

On all social issues and important problems of the working people the opinion of trade unions must be taken as the opinion of all working people.

Trade unions recognize the requirement for all-round further improvement of the national economy. Trade unions must join in this process by stepping up the activity of the working people and supporting the movement of rationalizers and inventors.

Trade Unions wish to continue to be involved in the further improvement of policy on prices, wages, and the cost of living. Bad management cannot be compensated for by rising prices.

A change in the trade union law aimed at expanding the areas of competence and activity which are directly linked with the function of trade unions, the defenders and representatives of the working people, is an urgent requirement.

We consider that the strength of the reborn trade unions is their ideological and program unity. We must achieve this by working out a program for the entire Polish trade union movement. We recognize that it is expedient to continue the work in this field which has been started by the collegiums of Polish national trade union organizations. It is necessary for all trade unions to take part in discussing the form of this program and this must become our common cause. The future organizational structures of the Polish trade union movement must be formed from this ideological and program discussion throughout the trade unions.

Appeal to Working People

LD241356 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0030 GMT 24 May 84

["Appeal to the Working People of Town and Village and to the Members of the Trade Unions" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 May (PAP) -- PAP reports:

We, trade union representatives, gathered together on 23 May 1984 in Warsaw and guided by the interests of the working people, the people, and the state, confirm our active participation in the campaign for elections to the people's councils.

Elections to the people's councils are taking place in the 40th anniversary of the formation of People's Poland. We will not allow ourselves to be diverted from this socialist path. Our participation in the election campaign is also approval for the program of peace and security for the homeland.

Trade union members and all the working people who will represent their interests and who will look after the development of villages, residential areas, and towns are not indifferent to living conditions, questions of culture, education, health care, and services. Nor are we indifferent to the way in which the laws on the system of people's councils and local government are implemented. We see in this law the prospect of deepening the process of democratization, expanding the influence which citizens have on the decisions adopted by the local authorities, and also a guarantee for establishing appropriate relations between citizens and institutions.

For this reason the trade union movement has involved itself with full consistency in the process of putting forward and popularizing [populyarizaciya] candidates for the people's councils.

We call on everyone who desires the consolidation of the people and the realization of the policy of agreement and reforms to take part in the elections and to support the candidates for the people's councils who are on the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth lists.

We shall all meet 17 June 1984 by the ballot boxes for the elections to the people's councils.

BARCIKOWSKI SPEAKS AT SHIPYARD ON ELECTIONS

LD312125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Our voice in the elections is the best road to national rebirth -- this was the leading slogan of the meeting, held at the Szczecin Adolf Warski Shipyard, of candidates for councillors to the voivodship and municipal people's councils in Szczecin. The meeting was attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, who is a member of the shipyard party organization. In connection with numerous questions from the meeting's participants and in order to describe the preelectoral campaign, Kazimierz Barcikowski stated that few people are aware that the elections in Poland are already in progress. Only fools, both in Poland and in various foreign radio stations, can expect that the elections will not be successful. Groups proposing to boycott the elections do not have any kind of a program and are well aware that their decline is deepening.

ACTIVITIES OF SRV'S VAN TIEN DUNG 29-30 May

OW0108S5 Hanoi VNA in English 0806 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 31 -- Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung, accredited by the Vietnamese State Council, on May 29 in Warsaw presented Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee the Golden Star Order on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Speaking at the ceremony, W. Jaruzelski said: "I have the honour to receive this distinction from a heroic nation for which I have great admiration. This honour is multiplied when I received it from a military man".

Present at the ceremony on the Polish side were Senior Lieutenant General Florian Siwicki, minister, and the vice-minister of national defence. On the Vietnamese side were members of the military delegation and Charge d'Affaires A.I. Nguyen Tran Ba.

The same day, W. Jaruzelski received General Van Tien Dung, who is a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party Vietnam Central Committee.

The two sides exchanged views on the world situation and on other issues with the aim of promoting cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the reception on the Polish side were Senior Lieutenant General F. Siwicki, vice ministers of national defence Senior Lieutenant General T. Tuczapski and Senior Lieutenant General J. Bayka. On the Vietnamese side were Lieutenant Generals Tran Van Quang and Dang Vu Hiep, deputy ministers of national defence and Lieutenant General Le Ngoc Hien, deputy chief of the general staff, and Nguyen Tran Ba.

On May 29, H. Jablonski, president of the State Council, presented the exploit order of the Polish State to General Van Tien Dung and other members of the delegation.

Speaking at the ceremony, H. Jablonski said: "The Polish people greatly admire the heroic example of the Vietnamese people and their Armed Forces. The Vietnamese military delegation's visit has increased the strength of militant solidarity of Poland and Vietnam in the present complex international situation".

General Van Tien Dung expressed gratitude to the Polish State Council and said this noble award must be attributed to the services of the Vietnamese people and their Armed Forces who have made sacrifices and fought for national independence and freedom, for the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the peoples and armed forces of the countries in the socialist community, including fraternal Poland.

Earlier, the Vietnamese delegation had visited a military institute, two military colleges and a number of defence facilities of Poland. It was accompanied by Senior Lieutenant General T. Tuczapski. General Van Tien Dung, accredited by the Council of State, presented the "Military Exploit" Order, first class, to the said institute and colleges in recognition of their assistance in training officers of the Vietnamese Army.

The Vietnamese guards also visited the Warsaw military sector. With them was Senior Lieutenant General F. Siwicki. The commander of the sector introduced them to some motorized infantry units. A meeting was held at the Warsaw military sector by the Polish Defence Ministry in honour of the Vietnamese delegation.

Addressing the meeting, Senior Lieutenant General F. Siwicki hailed the heroic exploits and the fighting spirit of the Vietnamese Armed Forces. He said: "Poland is bound to Vietnam because we are together advancing to socialism. That is why Poland always reserves its support -- material and moral, political and economic -- for the Vietnamese people's struggle against any aggressors.

General Van Tien Dung said: "Vietnam and Poland, though geographically far from each other, have many similarities in terms of history. Today we have a common ideal and are struggling against common enemies -- the U.S. imperialists and their reactionary lackeys.

"The Polish people and Army have always stood side by side with Vietnam. Polish officer members of international supervisory and control commissions have always exposed the enemies' schemes and action, contributing to the Vietnamese people's victory". On behalf of the Vietnamese people and Army, he expressed heartfelt gratitude to the party, government, people and Army of Poland for their support and assistance full of fraternal militant solidarity to Vietnam.

The Vietnamese guests left Warsaw on Wednesday morning [30 May], successfully concluding their visit to Poland. They were seen off by, among others, Senior Lieutenant General F. Siwicki, other leading officials of the Defence Ministry, the head of the International Department of the PZPR CC the president of the Poland-Vietnam Friendship Association, the vice ministers for foreign affairs, and other senior officers of the Polish Army. Nguyen Tran Ba and other staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy in Warsaw were present on the occasion.

MORAWSKI REMARKS ON PRC ATTACKS ON SRV

OW302226 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 30 May 84

[Excerpt] Hanoi VNA May 30 -- "We condemn the Chinese ruling circles' armed attacks on Vietnamese territory," C. Morawski, vice president of the Polish State Council, told a Vietnam diplomat in Warsaw on May 25. The Polish leader was receiving Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Nguyen Tran Ba, who informed him of current developments in Southeast Asia and at the Vietnam-China border. Vice President Morawski said the Polish people fully support the three Indochinese countries' initiatives aimed at peacefully solving questions in Southeast Asia by dialogue.

BRIEFS

USSR TRADE TALKS -- Talks between delegations from the Foreign Trade Ministries of Poland and the Soviet Union have ended in Moscow. Ways of implementing additional supplies of Soviet oil, grain, rice, and tea to Poland this year were agreed. An agreement was also concluded concerning participation by the Soviet Union in financing purchases by Polish shipyards from capitalist countries of equipment required for fitting out ships built for export to the Soviet Union. The documents were signed by Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade, and Nikolay Komarov, Soviet Union's deputy foreign trade minister. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 May 84 LD]

POWER PROTOCOL WITH USSR -- A protocol defining directions for further development of Polish-Soviet cooperation on the sphere of the power industry -- on the basis of the Long-Range Program for Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation Until the Year 2000, which was recently concluded in Moscow -- was signed in Warsaw today by the heads of these ministries, Lieutenant General Czeslaw Piotrowski and Petr Neporozhniy. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 May 84 LD]

DIZDAREVIC MEETS WITH ALGERIA'S TRADE MINISTER

LD312057 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1917 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 31 (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, today (Thursday) had a talk with Abdelaziz Khellef, minister of trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, on the most current questions of international relations, particularly on the situation in the Near and Middle East. They also discussed possibilities for promoting bilateral cooperation.

Khellef is leading an Algerian delegation at the session of Yugoslav-Algerian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation in Belgrade now.

Cooperation Talks

LD300301 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1828 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG) -- The 13th session of the Yugoslav-Algerian Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation held its 13th session today. The Yugoslav delegation to the talks was headed by Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the mixed committee, and the Algerian by Abdelaziz Khellef, Algerian minister of trade. Both sides noted the successful development of Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation in the fields of industry, energy, water economy, and building, but also concluded that it is possible to promote economic and scientific-technical cooperation still further in keeping with the traditionally good political relations between the two countries. The mixed committee's session is expected to give an impetus to efforts to promote and expand cooperation in numerous fields, especially in industrial cooperation and cooperation with Third World countries, and in agriculture and energy. There are also good possibilities for and interest on both sides in the promotion of air and sea transport and communications. Abderrahmane Ben Sid, Algerian ambassador in Yugoslavia, also participated in the talks.

Economic Cooperation Pact

LD311817 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1718 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 31 (TANJUG) -- A final document fixing way for long-term economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria was signed here today (Thursday) at the close of the three-day 13th session of the Yugoslav-Algerian Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. The delegations were led by Zivorad Kovacevic, a member of the Yugoslav Government, and Abdelaziz Khallef, Algeria's minister of trade.

The most important agreements were reached in energetics, construction of capital projects, water resources development, and financial cooperation. The document signed today is to stimulate cooperation is agriculture, transport, building construction, and education as well.

Algeria is to deliver Yugoslav 500,000 tonnes of crude oil this year. The contract for oil deliveries having been extended for the five years to come. Yugoslavia is to yearly receive 1,5000 million cubic meters of Algerian natural gas as from 19.0 [as received] and modalities for its deliveries will be fixed at the end of June.

Special emphasis was laid on [word indistinct] joint oil and natural gas prospecting, stimulating industrial cooperation, preparing infrastructure around [word indistinct] installations, their joint maintenance and the like.

Yugoslav firms offer Algeria construction of capital projects to the overall value of 3,000 million dollars. The works being carried out by Yugoslav firms in Algeria just now are valued at about 1,200 million dollars, of which last year's deals account for one half.

The mixed committee cochairmen, Kovacevic and Khallef, evaluated that preconditions for still more successful business-making are balancing the two countries' trade (Yugoslavia has surpluses for two years now) and diversifying the goods Yugoslavia buys in Algeria. Yugoslav-Algerian commodity exchange should amount to some 300 million dollars this year, whereas it was valued at 240 million dollars last year, it was also announced today.

FEC DISCUSSES DINAR EXPATRIATION, GULF WAR

LD311514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1156 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 31 May (TANJUG) -- At today's session, which was chaired by Milka Planinc, the Federal Executive Council adopted a decree on changes and amendments to the regulation requiring a deposit on the dinars that citizens have the right to take out of Yugoslavia. The latest alterations to this regulation exempt citizens domiciled in the border municipalities from paying a deposit and enable them to cross the border 12 times per year, insofar as there is no international agreement on local border traffic.

Students taking full-time education abroad and those who are leaving for expert training abroad, citizens who own real estate abroad, (?children) up to 14 years of age, citizens who receive a pension or invalid benefit abroad, and veterans and members of their families when traveling to visit historic places and monuments are also exempt from paying a deposit.

Independent artisans who perform their activities with privately owned means of production, people from this country who carry out independent fishing and agricultural activity, and full-time artists in the sphere of painting, sculpture, applied and other fine arts are also exempt from paying a deposit for four border crossings per calendar year.

The Federal Executive Council assessed that the regulation on paying a deposit produced positive results in terms of reducing the amount of dinars and foreign exchange taken out of the country, but that other measures such as the exchange rate policy, the tightening up of import conditions, enhanced customs control, and better supplies to the market also contributed to this. Measures will continue to be taken in the future to organize supplies to the domestic market so that citizens should be regularly supplied with products that are in short supply. The Federal Executive Council believes that for the moment there is no need to repeal the regulation on paying a deposit, but it assessed that its implementation and the effects that are achieved through its application should continue to be analyzed.

The Federal Executive Council agreed with the proposal by the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia concerning the organization of business relations with certain firms and persons abroad who are engaged in foreign trade transactions. It was considered that this decision will provide better organization of business relations between domestic organizations of associated labor and firms and persons abroad and remove the considerable shortcomings in this sphere.

The Federal Executive Council adopted a decision setting the highest level of prices for the transportation of passengers and freight on Yugoslav railroads. Railroad transportation organizations of associated labor can increase the prices of their services, which are laid down in the regular fare and reduced fare price list for passengers and freight transport, by up to 20 percent for passengers, and 28 percent for freight, providing they retain the present tariff structure.

Examining relations between our country and foreign countries, the Federal Executive Council discussed the latest developments in the Middle East and the Gulf and the activities of the UN and the nonaligned countries to overcome the present situation which is seriously threatening international peace. A separate analysis was carried out on our economic relations with the Gulf countries and the way their further development might be affected, as well as the security of our workers and crew members on ships sailing in the Gulf. The competent federal organs are dutybound to monitor the situation in the Gulf and to propose or take the necessary measures in good time.

KLEMENCIC DETAILS PROGRESS OF DEBT RESCHEDULING

LD311632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1208 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 31 May (TANJUG) -- Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance, spoke today at a joint session of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, the Credit and Monetary System committee, and the Market and Prices Committee of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces about the progress made in the talks between the Yugoslav National Bank and other authorized banks and foreign banks in New York on progress in the talks with 16 developed countries of the West and Kuwait in Paris on unsolved questions in the implementation of the so-called "letter of intent."

Klemencic stressed that the talks with the banks ended successfully and that the conditions for the rescheduling of our debts are more favorable this year than the previous year. Rescheduling is being carried out for a period of 7 years with a grace period of 3 years, which is to say repayment is postponed for 3 years. The principal which was being rescheduled amounts to about $2 billion.

The realization of this agreement, however, also depends on the settling of a number of unsolved questions in connection with the arrangement with the IMF. The IMF noted that the "letter of intent" has not been fully complied with in regard to the unfreezing of 55 percent of the prices of industrial products, and certain objections were also raised concerning administratively fixed prices. On the whole the Yugoslav side has accepted these remarks and has already offered solutions aimed at eliminating them. A proposal has been sent to the IMF on how to reach accord on unsolved questions, which should secure all the necessary conditions for the successful realization of the agreed arrangements with the IMF in connection with Yugoslav debts.

JOINT ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS SESSION SET FOR 28 JUNE

LD301812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1054 GMT 30 May 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 30 May (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces will meet in joint session on 28 June to declare the new president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium ex officio member of the SFRY Presidency.

The chambers will then hold separate sessions and the Federal Chamber, as agreed today at a meeting between the newly-elected President Stojan Bjelajac and the presiding officers of the working bodies of this Assembly chamber, will examine problems concerning social differences that are not the result of work, a draft resolution on realizing the constitutional concept of the municipality, and several other issues and legal acts.

PRESIDENT DJURANOVIC RECEIVES YOUTH DELEGATION

LD251359 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0926 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received a delegation of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia on the occasion of Youth Day. The delegation was headed by Goran Radman, president of the conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, and consisted of representatives of youth leaderships in all the socialist republics and autunomous provinces and the Yugoslav People's Army.

The delegation told President Djuranovic about the young generation's activity and in particular the celebration of Youth Day and initiatives taken to enrich this holiday [words indistinct]

On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, President Djuranovic congratulated his guests and through them all the young people of Yugoslavia on the occasion of their holiday, Youth Day, and wished them success in work and life. Talking with the youth delegation he said that today we are engaged in carrying out the great social tasks of economic stabilization and socioeconomic development of the country in very complex internal and international circumstances. He expressed the conviction in this connection that our working class and our nations and nationalities, together with the young people, who are a great social force oriented toward socialism and self-management, will be successful in carrying out all these tasks.

Youth Day Celebration

LD252359 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1916 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May (TANJUG) -- Present at this evening's closing celebrations of Youth Day were Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and members of the Presidency; Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army; and other top state and party leaders of the federation and the republics and provinces. Also present at the celebration of Youth Day were members of the diplomatic corps. On the official stand there were also members of the immediate family of Josip Broz.

BLAZEVIC ELECTED TO BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY

LD301021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0814 GMT 30 May 84

[Summary] Sarajevo, 30 May (TANJUG) -- At a plenary session today, the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly elected Ivica Blazevic member of this republic's Presidency. Ante Budimir was elected member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly delegation in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly.

SERBIAN SAWP PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES POLITIKA POLICY

LD302337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 30 May 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 May (TANJUG) -- The POLITIKA newspaper publishing organization has reached a crossroads and is on a sort of see-saw, such that what it does now will affect whether this, the largest newspaper publishing house in the country, moves forward or back in regard to development. This was the main point of the debate at today's session of the Presidium of the Serbian SAWP republican conference, which was devoted to the developmental and editorial policy of the POLITIKA newspaper publishing house and the POLITIKA newspaper. In connection with this, Dragan Markovic, director of POLITIKA, pointed out in his opening report that although POLITIKA continues to be the only publishing house in the country that does not receive a subsidy, it is no longer as accumulative as before and is getting dangerously close to the "positive zero" in business, beyond which the alternative is even graver, that of losses. Final analyses are yet to be made, but it is known that there is a need for a revision of the medium-term development program of POLITIKA, adopted after the broadest possible debate in the republic.

Of the total circulation of all the publications from this publishing house, nearly 280 million copies -- Markovic cited -- about 80 percent falls to three papers, POLITIKA, EKSPRES, and NIN. Following the known critical debates in the press, (?a change has been made) in these newspapers in their editorial policy, while in the magazines this process is proceeding much more slowly due to less capable cadres, strong group-property relations, and commercialized criteria for editorial policy. Markovic also stated that within the publishing house, although the dominant forces are following the line of the League of Communists, liberalist pressures are again being exerted with the lying slogans about "freedom and lack of freedom of the press," and attempts are made to make (?timid editors) introduce compromises and instability into editorial policy.

Aleksandar Bakocevic, chief and responsible editor of POLITIKA, underlined that the reflectors of public attention are mostly aimed upon POLITIKA, a newspaper which is acknowledged to have the greatest scope and influence and a circulation 200,000 greater than that of other high-circulation dailies in the country. Over the 5 months of this year, POLITIKA has been showing a constant growth trend, but the newspaper's productivity should not be regarded only through circulation figures and income, but also through its informational and political influence and function. Bakocevic stressed that within the publishing house there must be a change in relations which favor autarchic self-satisfaction and privatizations, and which are sometimes skillfully concealed behind self-managing [word indistinct].

Several participants in the debate pointed out that the development of the POLITIKA newspaper was no longer in accord with the existing relations in the publishing house, and that it was essential for a stabilization and development program to be worked out for the publishing house.

It was noted that certain "political" people speak differently in interviews in the popular magazines, as if what they say there lays less obligation upon them. Several participants in the debate called for POLITIKA to manifest itself as a more forceful factor in the struggle against nationalism, particularly Serbian nationalism.

Concluding the debate, after which amendments to the decision establishing POLITIKA were adopted, in accordance with the new information law, Zika Radojlovic, president of the SAWP republican committee, said that stability in editorial policy, in which visible progress had otherwise been made, could not be achieved unless all vacillation and opportunism were overcome.

With this aim in view, clear definition and ideological differention were essential, for these are not thus far in effect. It is especially important in the ideopolitical respect to unify approaches, so as to ensure that there are no longer several diverse editorial policies. Radojlovic also underlined the need to suppress isolationism and group-property conduct in cadre policy, so that the movement of cadres is more natural.

The Presidium supported the proposal of the Kosovo SAWP provincial committee for Bajram Vuthi to be reelected vice president of the Serbian Assembly, and for Miodrag Meljkovic, delegate in the Sociopolitical Chamber, to be reelected member of the delegation of the Serbian Assembly in the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces.

CROATIAN BODY DENIES PETITIONING SARAJEVO FACULTY

LD301832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0951 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Zagreb, 30 May (TANJUG) -- The president and secretary of the Croatian Philosophical Society Administrative Committee, Gvozden Flego and Lino Veljak, have disavowed "inaccuracies in the interpretation of the conclusions" reached by the Croatian Philsophical Society Administrative Committee concerning Dr Vajislav Seselj.

These inaccuracies have, according to a letter which the officials of the administrative committee have sent TANJUG, found expression in a report from the Sarajevo Faculty of Political Sciences. This report, and a correction which was issued, claims that "the Croatian Philosophical Society has lent support to Dr Vajislav Seselj and sent a petition for his protection to the Faculty of Political Sciences in Sarajevo."

"The Croatian Philosophical Society has not sent any petition or other kind of communication to the Faculty of Political Sciences in Sarajevo for a year, which is how long the mandate of the present leadership has lasted," Flego and Veljak assert. At the same time, they leave open the possibility that "a communication sent to the Philosophical Society of Serbia on 15 March might have reached the students and working people of the above-mentioned faculty. This communication constituted a conclusion by the Croatian Philosophical Society Administrative Committee in which the committee joined in the protest voiced at the time by the Executive Committee of the Philosophical Society of Serbia against the violation of constitutionally and legally guaranteed rights and liberties and added its voice to the demand that the endangering of the personal and scientific integrity of Dr V. Seselj should be stopped."

According to the letter from the president and secretary of the Croatian Philosophical Society, "pressing for the endangering of his personal and scientific integrity to be stopped does not mean "lending support" to Dr V. Seselj, or an identity of views with him."

PARTY WARNING TO FORMER UNIVERSITY RECTOR

LD302329 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1909 GMT 30 May 84

[Excerpt] Pristina, 30 May (TANJUG) -- In accordance with the decisions of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC municipal committee and the Presidium of the actional conference of the Kosovo University LC, the basic organization of the League of Communists of the fourth year of the law faculty pronounced a party warning on Dr Gazmen Zajmi at today's session.

After a debate lasting several hours, the unanimous decision was that Professor Gazmen Zajmi bears part of the political responsibility for the overall state of affairs at the university, for he then occupied the post of rector of Kosovo University. Furthermore, the party organization considered that the former rector did not do enough to stabilize the political situation after the hostile events, nor was he actively involved in exposing reactionary hostile slogans. Why was his voice not heard during the fiercest demonstrations, when it was so much needed? -- it was asked at the session.

In his rhetorical "Speech in defense," Zajmi not only refuted the standpoints of his party organization, but also asked as if in wonderment how come ideo-political differentiation was to be continued after 3 years?

His thesis, which was censured by members of the party organization, and made malicious insinuations about an alleged campaign against Albanian intellectuals in Kosovo, was also unacceptable. It was made quite clear to him that that was the sort of thing the first [word indistinct] from neighboring Albania said.

Professor Zajmi said virtually nothing new in his second speech, in which he detailed some of his opinions earlier expressed, except that he indulged in polemics on several occasions with his colleagues from the faculty, and at one instant even with Bajram Seljani, secretary of the Kosovo LC provincial committee Presidium who attended today's meeting.

'INSULTING' PROGRAM ON STUDENT RADIO CONDEMNED

AU261731 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 17 May on page 3 carries a 650-word report by A. Dvorsak from Ljubljana on a "political provocation of the Student Radio of Ljubljana, which on the 40th anniversary of the Security Service broadcast a very insulting and provocative program as well as the Nazi anthem." This broadcast was condemned at a session of the Presidium of the Communal Committee of the LC of the Vic-Rudnik Commune of Ljubljana, as well as at the Presidium of the City Committee of the LC of Ljubljana. The communal committee presidium did not accept the resignation of Iztok Saksida, responsible editor and student of journalism, but requested his dismissal. The author of the broadcast was Igor Vidmar, "who was warned several times in 1975 because of similar acts and was eventually expelled from the LC," but continued his work.

Dvorsak reports: "The Student Radio broadcast which insults our system, the system of all-people's defense, the Security Service, and several political personalities, along with playing the Nazi anthem, caused great disturbance among the public in Ljubljana and the surrounding area where the programs of this radio can be heard." He adds that the public prosecutor is reviewing the case to see whether criminal proceedings should be initiated.

CORRECTION: SAWPY CONFERENCE ON CITIZENS ABROAD

The following correction pertains to the item published under the headline "SAWPY Conference Views Citizens Employed Abroad" on pages I 7-I 11 of the 24 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT:

Page I 10, paragraph six, line one should read ...Ivica Lovric thought that the... (correcting name)

Page I 11, paragraph one, line five should read ...Conference, and Milan Daljevic as chairman of... (supplying surname)

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH DPRK -- Pyongyang, May 26 (TANJUG) -- The fifth session of the Consultative Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has ended in Pyongyang. It was agreed at the session to invest greater efforts toward recording more successful results in trade this and in the coming years, particularly in the long-term exchange of products of the ferrous and non-ferrous and electrical and mechanical engineering industries. Agreement was also reached on promoting scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and the DPRK. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1019 GMT 26 May 84 LD]

TRIBUTE TO NEBI GASI -- Pristina, 29 May (TANJUG) -- Nebi Gasi, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, today received Slavko Strik, special adviser of the federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Milan Ostojic and Vido Lampar, secretariat workers, who reportedly presented him with an emblem of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the development and promotion of the work of the internal affairs organs. Mehmet Malici, provincial secretary for internal affairs, also attended the auidence. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 29 May 84 LD]

KOSOVO ECONOMIC TRENDS -- Pristina, 30 May (TANJUG) -- The forecasts contained in the resolution on development for this year are not being realized in Kosovo. In the last 4 months, industrial production has fallen drastically by 5.4 percent in comparison with the same period last year and even as much as 12.4 percent below plan. The downturn in production is especially great in electricity generating and the production and processing of nonferrous metal ores. These facts were set out at today's session of the province's Assembly, at which the delegates were briefed on the overall economic trends and measures being taken to improve them. In contrast to industrial production, Kosovo's economy is marking up good results in exports, which in total have increased by 27 percent, and even 61 percent to the convertible currency market. It was also stated that Kosovo, with the help of the broader social community, was fulfilling its foreign exchange obligations toward foreign countries (?in a timely fashion). [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0939 GMT 30 May 84 LD]

CARGO TERMINAL COMPLETED -- Koper, May 30 (TANJUG) -- A new bulk cargo terminal with an annual capacity of some one million 500 thousands tonnes has been completed in Koper -- Yugoslavia's most northern port. The port handled some 2.2 million tonnes of cargo last year. Some one billion 500 million dinars (about 136 dinars to one U.S. dollar) have been invested in the construction of the terminal. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1009 GMT 30 May 84 LD]

KRANJ CIVIL DEFENSE FAIR -- Kranj, 29 May (TANJUG) -- Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Presidency, opened the 12th fair of civil defense equipment in Kranj today. At this exhibition of the achievements of the Yugoslav economy in the field of civil defense equipment, one of the most important specialized fairs of its kind in Europe, there are over 20,000 exhibits displayed by 170 manufacturers from all our republics and provinces and two from abroad. During the fair, up until 1 June, a series of seminars and specialized consultative meetings will be held on the development and promotion of modern means of civil defense and the role of this activity in strengthening the security capability of working people and citizens. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1054 GMT 29 May 84 LD]